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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 100 *23 May 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR MBFR Delegate Interviewed on Negotiations [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 19 May] BB 1

ALBANIA

USSR's Economic 'Plunder' of Afghanistan B 1
Hoxha, Other Leaders Attend Tirana Concert B 1

BULGARIA

BTA Observer Views Reagan 20 May on Cuba [Stoyanov] C 1
Visiting Soviet State Security Delegation Departs C 1
Zhivkov, Dzhurov Address Army Party Conference C 2
Presentations by Zhivkov, Kosev C 2
Dzhurov Report [NARODNA ARMIYA 13 May] C 3
New Foreign Trade Enterprise Established C 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister Continues Talks in Nigeria D 1
Sudeten German Days Rally in Vienna Protested D 1
Ambassador Recalled D 1
Rally Called Anti-Czechoslovak D 1
Briefs: Economic Protocol With Finland D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Whitsun Peace Meetings Held in Berlin, Potsdam [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18 May] E 1
Potsdam Meeting Begins E 1
Party, State Officials Attend E 1
Honecker Speaks at Rally E 2
Appeal Issued to World Youth E 4
Dinner Toasts Presented E 5
Honecker Interviewed by Japanese Paper E 6
Honecker Receives Ambassadors' Credentials E 6

HUNGARY

Reagan Remarks on Possible U.S.-USSR Summit F 1
Urges Nuclear Buildup F 1
Communique Issued on New Zealand Premier's Visit [NEPSZABADSAG 17 May] F 1

Communique on Indian CP Delegation's Visit F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 18 May]
Reportage on Visit of Zimbabwe Premier F 3
Lazar Toast at Banquet F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 19 May]
MTI Reports Mugabe Statement F 4

POLAND

Communiques, Commentary on Przemyk Death G 1
Prosecutor's Office Communique G 1
PRON Presidium Communique G 1
Exploitation of Przemyk Death Condemned G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
Peasant's Day Ceremonies Held in Warsaw 20 May G 3
Jaruzelski Receives, Addresses Farmers G 3
Malinowski, Michalek Speak G 3
Michalek Speech G 4
Urban Says London TIMES Distorted His Article G 7
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 18 May]
Warsaw Announces Changes in Rationing System G 8
Court Sentences 'Solidarity' Group Members G 8
'Terrorist' Group Members Sentenced in Katowice G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14/15 May]
Reportage on Visit of AUCCTU Chairman Shalayev G 9
Jaruzelski Receives Shalayev G 9
Views Polish Trade Unions G 9
Addresses Lenin Steelworks Aktiv G 10
USSR Railways Minister on Goods Turnover G 10
Briefs: New Journal Created G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Delegation Make Visit to Turkey H 1
Officials at Send-Off H 1
Courtesy Call on Evren H 1
Wreath-Laying at Ataturk Monument H 1
Beginning of Ceausescu-Evren Talks H 1
Official Dinner H 2
Meeting With Ankara Diplomatic Corps H 3
Further Talks With Evren H 3
Conclusion of Talks H 4
Turkish Reportage [cross-reference] H 5
International Balkan Colloquium Held 19-20 May H 5
First Day Events H 5
Concluding Session H 5
Dascalescu Meets USSR Coal Industry Minister H 6
1983 Coal Mining 100,000 Tons Over Plan H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Views Possible Reagan-Andropov Summit	I 1
Dolanc Leaves for Talks in Budapest 22 May	I 1
More on Visit of Malaysian Prime Minister	I 2
Planinc Dinner Toast	I 2
Joint Communique	I 4
Report on LCY-Ba'th Party Talks in Damascus	I 8
Agriculture Subject of Cuban CP Delegation Visit	I 8
Markovic Receives Portuguese CP Delegation	I 8
Ribicic Visits Slovene Political School	I 9
Mamula Message Marks 21 May Air Force Day	I 9
Mamula Concludes Tour of Zagreb District	I 10
Official Notes Strength of National Defense	I 11
BORBA Commentary [Vlasic, 14/15 May]	I 11
Dragosavac Speaks at Slavonski Brod 21 May	I 13
Details of 20 May Croatian LC Conference	I 15
Bilic Gives Introductory Report	I 15
Sukrija, Vrhovec, Others Speak	I 16
LCY Central Committee Member Elected	I 18
Briefs: Serbian Cost of Living	I 18

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS

AU200958 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 May 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Prior to the 30th Round in Vienna; Head of the Czechoslovak Delegation Grants the CTK Reporter an Interview"]

[Text] Vienna -- Prior to the beginning of the 30th round of Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, granted the CTK reporter an interview. In it he dealt with the question of results which can be expected in Vienna, and with the factors they depend on.

The preceding round of talks was conducted in the sign of significant initiatives with which the socialist countries had come out in their Prague Political Declaration of this January, E. Keblusek recalled. The socialist countries -- direct participants in the Vienna negotiations -- have worked out the appropriate portion of the Prague Declaration and submitted it on 17 February to the other participants in the Vienna negotiations as a concrete proposal. As soon as possible we proposed to conclude an agreement on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments, according to which each of the two sides would have 900,000 soldiers, 700,000 of them in ground troops. The extend of the reduction would be determined by the signatories of the agreement themselves within the framework of their military-political grouping. This would also make it possible to overcome the artificially erected barrier of the dispute on the numbers of troops of the two sides in a given area. We also proposed that the USSR and the United States reduce in the first phase the numerical strength and armament of 20,000 and 13,000 soldiers respectively, on the basis of a mutual example. It is only natural that, in the period of Soviet-American reduction, the other participants would not increase the numerical strengths of their troops and would not accumulate armaments. Thus the purpose of the proposal is to rid the Vienna negotiations of all ballast and all negative elements, and to reach concrete results as soon as possible.

The socialist countries were not passive even at the time of the conclusion of the 29th round, E. Keblusek then stressed. Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, proclaimed further significant initiatives for the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Ambassador E. Keblusek concluded the interview by expressing the hope that, under the pressure of public opinion in Europe and in the United States, the Western states would be finally forced to approach the Vienna talks in a constructive manner, and to reply to the significant initiatives of the socialist countries.

USSR'S ECONOMIC 'PLUNDER' OF AFGHANISTAN

AU140945 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 14 May 83

["Neocolonialist Policy of Moscow in Afghanistan" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- Parallel with the growth of the military presence, the Soviet Union continues to promote its neocolonialist policy of plunder and exploitation in Afghanistan, which has led to the ruin of the Afghan economy. To this testify the official statistics published recently in Kabul. According to them at a time when the country's needs for fuel and electric power are becoming ever more acute, considerable quantities of gas extracted in the northern part of Afghanistan are directed for the Soviet Union. This quantity is about 2.5 billion cubic meters each year. Likewise, big amounts of oil are sent to the Soviet Union, which are resold again by Moscow in the world markets at very higher prices.

Aiming at the complete economic subjugation of this occupied country, Moscow tries to orientate entirely in its direction the Afghan foreign trade. According to the above-mentioned statistics, from 1978, the first year of occupation, until the end of last year, the trade exchanges of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union and in general with the Comecon countries have quadrupled. The official statistics published in Kabul prove of a considerable fall of the living standard of the Afghan working masses. In Kabul it is admitted that the income per capita have fallen 9 per cent, inflation has been on the increase, whereas the industrial production has fallen 16.8 per cent between the years 1978-1982.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND TIRANA CONCERT

AU221303 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 22 May 83

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 22 (ATA) -- A concert with selected items from the participating groups in the May 1983 concerts, which was organised by the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council was given at the opera and ballet theater hall, last night.

Attending were the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, the Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, member of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

BTA OBSERVER VIEWS REAGAN 20 MAY SPEECH ON CUBA

AU211414 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 21 May 83

[By BTA Observer Todor Stoyanov: "Political Primitivism"]

[Text] Sofia, May 21 -- President Reagan yesterday's speech before Cuban counterrevolutionaries is a fresh manifestation of political primitivism.

Without being sensational it is dangerous as a manifestation of reactionary philosophy and a platform for action against peoples fighting for self-determination and radical reforms.

Notions like "the new Fascist regime in Cuba" and similar as used by President Reagan testify to a brutal arbitrariness in the assessment of complicated political and social phenomena. The credo of the President crystalizes ever more into the direction of open anticommunism. The aggressive tone has become a dominating element in his political thought, while the threats against far and near countries have become a salient feature of a growing and ungrounded spirit of militancy.

The warning of President Reagan with which he addressed the Congress of the United States that the American people will put the blame on those who are seeking to thwart "the struggle of the United States against Marxism in Central America" stirred recollections of other political figures in the past who in a similar way proclaimed their mission of destroyers of Bolshevism.

The applause and ovations of the Cuban counterrevolutionaries resounded as a sinister acclaim of the principles and actions praised by the President, burdened by the lack of respect for the will of the Central American peoples and by the hate for the efforts to change their oppressing fate. The very circumstance that the enemies of free Cuba -- members or associates of militarized terrorist organizations, guided by the Central Investigation [as received] Agency, responded with an euphoria to the words of President Reagan for fiercer undermining of the foundations of the island, is illustrative in itself.

Though natural as a reaction of political parasites, the paranoiac cheers of the counter-revolutionaries indirectly speak of new adventures against Cuba.

Remarkable is the fact that the speech of President Reagan and that of Pinochet, delivered almost simultaneously sound at one and the same wave -- no reforms in the political and economic life of the countries, actions to preserve the status quo from which the despots and Washington will benefit!

A remarkable and dangerous fact.

VISITING SOVIET STATE SECURITY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU201947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Committee for State Security, headed by Viktor [as heard] Chebrikov, chairman of the Committee and CPSU Central Committee member, which visited our country at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, has left our country.

ZHIVKOV, DZHUROV ADDRESS ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

Presentations by Zhivkov, Kosev

AU131850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The second all-army conference with party secretaries has ended in Sofia. The conference defined trends and methods of work for the further enhancement of the role and capacities of the party organizations within the Army and in connection with accomplishing the tasks facing the Bulgarian People's Army. The representatives of the People's Army greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov with great cordiality and warmth. He delivered a major speech.

Comrade Zhivkov greeted the participants in the conference on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, as well as on his own behalf, and expressed gratitude to them for everything they are doing in increasing the People's Army's fighting capacity. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the second all-army conference with party secretaries will give new impetus in this direction.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled in detail on certain basic problems which the BCP, the government and the country are now coping with in connection with implementing the prospects for the future mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress. He also devoted space to the international situation, which has been complicated thanks to the United States and its NATO allies in their intentions to disrupt the balance of forces and to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact member states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, will continue also in the future to contribute to the struggle for the alleviation of tension and for the consolidation of peace, as well as for preventing the nuclear danger.

The speech delivered by the party and state leader was heard with the greatest attention and accompanied by prolonged and stormy applause.

Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the Army's Main Political Administration, expressed the deep gratitude of all participants and of all Communists in the Army for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's participation in the second all-army conference with party secretaries. He stressed that the speech delivered by the secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council will greatly contribute to the further enhancement of the role and fighting capacity of the basic party organizations within the Bulgarian People's Army, that it will be a source of new knowledge and experience in further improving the combat and political training of the soldiers.

In honor of the 60th anniversary of the 1923 antifascist September uprising, the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and in honor of the forthcoming national party conference, the participants in the conference adopted an appeal to the Communists and to all Army personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army for persevering work and selfless devotion in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Dzhurov Report

AU171451 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, read at the second all-army party secretaries conference on 12 May in Sofia]

[Text] On behalf of every soldier I want first of all to express our most cordial gratitude to the BCP and its Dimitrov Central Committee, to the Politburo, and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the constant care and attention they are paying to enhancing and developing the Bulgarian People's Army as a contemporary socialist army.

The second all-army conference of party secretaries is a major political development not only to the Army party organizations but to the entire Army. This conference is supposed to discuss and review particularly important issues of party policy in the sphere of military construction. This is dictated by the new and higher demands of the party toward the cadres and by the need to intensify the role and combat capability of the party organizations by turning them into a political nucleus and a prototype of soldiers' collective. It is also dictated by the complicated military-political situation.

The conference is being held in an atmosphere of an all-national upsurge for fulfilling the programs of the party for developing the country during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990.

The great unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation between our people and the Soviet people, between the BCP and the CPSU, has had a great effect on this atmosphere and on our comprehensive successes.

From the rostrum of this conference, we express our soldiers' gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy for the selfless assistance which they are rendering to us. We can assure them that in the Bulgarian People's Army they can have an infinitely loyal ally who always and under any circumstances is ready to fulfill its national and international obligations, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, with the invincible Soviet Army.

I. Peculiarities of the Present Military-Political Situation

A correct definition of the tasks facing the commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations demands that we must constantly study and evaluate in detail the changes in the international situation and draw true conclusions about our work.

The main trait of the present international situation is its sharp exacerbation, thanks to the most militaristic circles in the West, primarily the United States.

The basic cause for this are the overt attempts of the United States and the other imperialist NATO bloc countries to achieve military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact member countries at any price.

For this purpose, they are implementing the greatest increase in armaments and military expenditures known in history. The "program for developing the strategic nuclear forces for 1980 and up to 1995," which was adopted in 1981 and is unprecedented in scope, is in the process of being fulfilled.

The efforts are focused on increasing the nuclear forces and establishing conditions for inflicting a sudden "disarming" nuclear blow on the Warsaw Pact member countries' armed forces and simultaneously with this to ensure the survival of the U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles. For this purpose a decision was made to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. Parallel with this, new types of weapons are being elaborated: the new MX missile, the Trident-2 sea-launched ballistic missile, and the strategic B-1B and Stealth bombers. An effective antimissile and antispace [as published] defense is also under construction.

Parallel with the gigantic-scale development of nuclear missiles, a rearmament of general purpose forces is also being carried out to achieve supremacy even when conducting war with only conventional weapons. Large quantities of modern planes, tanks, weapons for antiair and antitank defense, various classes of ships and other combat technology are being delivered to the troops.

No less dangerous are the U.S. actions in international relations. By rejecting in practice the already adopted principle of equal security, it grossly violates the achieved accords and agreements and strives to achieve agreements on reducing and limiting armed forces, a fact which gives it unilateral advantages.

While concealing themselves behind obsolete phrases about an existing alleged "Soviet threat," the ruling circles of the United States and NATO are systematically turning down the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union. They gave no acceptable answer to the latest peaceful proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, set forth in the Declaration of the Prague Conference.

President Reagan announced a worldwide "crusade" against communism and with cynical frankness proclaimed the U.S. right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries. The Western countries have launched a broad slanderous campaign against the socialist community led by the Soviet Union. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has recently become a special target in connection with the fabricated accusations about complicity in the attempt against the pope's life.

The increase in military preparations in the region of the eastern Mediterranean and in the Balkans have also aroused anxiety.

All this goes to show that the United States and its allies will continue within the next years to follow a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world will oppose this adventurous policy with their high vigilance, firmness, and steadfastness in the struggle for strengthening world peace. With their entire responsibility for the destiny of peace, the leaders of the countries and members of the Warsaw Pact stated at the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee that: "Any plans to fan a nuclear war and achieve a victory from it are insane."

While soberly evaluating the international situation, the CPSU, the BCP, and the other fraternal parties are devoting constant care to defending the socialist achievements and strengthening the combat unity of the friendly armies. "We will not allow those who are preparing themselves for war to find us unprepared," emphasized Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "The things created during the past years by socialist society, our present and future, the very existence of life on the planet -- these are very great values which our military power is defending, with the purpose of not allowing the "crusaders" of a third world war to change the balance of power to their advantage."

This international situation makes the following particularly important tasks necessary for the commanders and staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations in the Bulgarian People's Army:

-- to carry out constant, purposeful, and offensive work for explaining the complicated international situation;

-- to increase the vigilance of the Army's personnel and not to allow to occur any tolerance and insufficient evaluation of what is being done in the NATO countries to prepare for a war;

-- to totally increase the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

II. Work of the Commanders With the Party Organizations for Improving the Combat Readiness of Forces

The BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, are devoting constant care, attention, and the necessary funds to strengthen the defensive power of the country and to improve the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

We are well aware of how much has been done, and particularly in the past few years, for further organizational construction of the Army and for a solution to major issues connected with everyday life and living conditions in the Army and also a number of others, which are determining the nature of the combat readiness and of its qualitative standards.

A bright demonstration of these cares was the training and carrying out of operational strategic maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact member countries on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian People's Army was highly appraised by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and by the command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries for carrying out Shield-82.

The Communists, Komsomols and all Army personnel are repaying this great attention and care by the party with persistent militant labor.

We completed the winter period of training and study. The results achieved prove the conclusion that the task of increasing the combat readiness of the party as set by the 12th BCP Congress is being successfully fulfilled.

Combat readiness as a supreme determinimg category for the state of the troops is particularly movable and dynamic. It has no temporary, seasonal nature and it does not stay in one place. The evaluations of it cannot be linked with yesterday alone, because it has to be in keeping with present conditions, and what the situation will be like tomorrow.

Besides this, as the checks carried out have shown, there are quite a few shortcomings in this field. That is why the main attention of the commanders and staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations must be focused on constantly raising and perfecting the combat readiness of the troops and of the control organs. The solution of the issues connected with combat readiness depends on many factors. I will not speak about all these factors at this conference of ours.

I will touch on one of the basic factors, namely, the work of the commanders with the party organizations for raising combat readiness and, at that, only on certain aspects of their activity in this respect.

I am deeply convinced that this at present is one of the major and decisive factors. It is a sacred obligation of the commanders and party organizations to work for the fulfillment of this main task. The fulfillment of this task is determined by basic, essential interaction in the work of the commanders and party organizations. This interaction is expressed in a uniform knowledge and understanding of the demands in the purposefulness and joint action of their struggle for its fulfillment. That is why the efforts of these two factors -- the commanders and the party organizations, as chief organizers of all personnel -- must constantly be united and directed toward a single main direction: raising combat readiness.

The issue of the work of the commanders and party organizations stems from the basic Leninist principle of military construction, of such principles as the party's leadership of the army, and the single command.

These principles must be constantly and sacredly observed by the Bulgarian People's Army. They are firmly and constantly implementing the April general line of the party. The single commander [komandirut-edinonachalnik] is the basic, leading personality in the appropriate military collective. The fulfillment of the tasks set by the party depend to a great extent on his intensive and persistent work. That is why he has great power, rights, and obligations. In his comprehensive activity, the single commander firmly and consistently carries out the policy and line of the party in the life of the troops in forms and ways that derive from the principle of the single command. But the most important way to build communist awareness, an active and vital position and high social expression of the soldiers, is party and political work. To develop constant party-political work is a task for all commanders, political workers, and Communists in the Army. Of particular importance in this respect is the correct understanding and practical solution of all the problems connected with the work of the commanders with the party organizations.

I am talking about the single commander. This, however, refers to all chiefs and Communists to whom collectives are entrusted and in which party organizations and groups are included.

A steady and leading principle about what kind of a man the commander should be and what his attitude toward the party organization should be has been and still is the instruction by Todor Zhivkov given to the 1958 October Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, namely: "We are in favor of the single command principle which relies on the collective intellectual ability and on the party organizations, something which develops the creative forces and the initiative of the party organizations, of the commanders, and of all Army personnel. This single command creates a creative atmosphere and strengthens the commander's prestige. This single command is ours; it belongs to the party; it is a Leninist single command.

The commanders' obligations toward the party organizations are expressed in the BCP Central Committee instruction on the organizational structure and tasks of the BCP organizations in the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In this instruction is inscribed: "The commander (chief) relies in his work on the party organization and he directs its activity toward successfully resolving the combat tasks, fulfilling the plans for combat and political training as well as the production plans, strengthening the political and moral state of the personnel and of the military (labor) collectives, and strengthening discipline."

Experience undoubtedly shows that successes accompany those commanders who have become deeply aware of these demands. On the other hand, the activity of the party organizations is effective when it skillfully rallies the Communists and all personnel and also increases their efforts to fulfill in exemplary fashion the tasks set by the commander by elevating his prestige and maintaining his exactingness.

The skillful direction of the activity of the party organization by the commander can be expressed by promptly, clearly, and concretely explaining the tasks of combat readiness to the party leaderships and Communists by giving personal examples of fulfilling one's party and official obligations. To direct this means to actively participate in the life of the party organization, to develop criticism and self-criticism, to listen to the proposals of the Communists, to maintain their efficiency and responsibility, to constantly take care of the party organization, to use the characteristic means of party work in order to rally and mobilize the efforts of the personnel, to solve the tasks of combat and political training, and to guide and organize the soldier's collective to struggle for high combat readiness and against any violations and weaknesses.

There are conditions in our Army enabling the commanders and chiefs to rely on the party organizations and direct their work or further raise their combat readiness. We can say that good results have been achieved in this respect within the last few years.

The majority of the commanders are more effectively directing the party organizations toward solving the questions of maintaining everyday combat readiness. One of them is Officer Ivanov. He regularly assists the party secretaries and bureaus in finding the most appropriate methods and means of party work for creating a high sense of responsibility in Communists and for increasing combat readiness. His joint work with party bureaus and his personal example have contributed to rapidly eliminating shortcomings, to waging a struggle and looking for possibilities for reducing the norms of bringing the units up to the various stages of combat readiness. We must definitely point out that in the last check on combat readiness, his unit showed substantial development.

The skill of the commanders and chiefs in directing the party organizations and in relying on them in the organization and implementation of the study process has increased. Greater attention is being paid to explaining the issues of intensification as a main road toward enhancing combat and political training. In this connection, in 1983, party aktivs, scientifically-applied conferences, sessions and other measures were held which helped to explain the demands, ways, and means for intensifying the study process. The questions of perfecting the means, methods, and organization of study activity are more successfully posed to the party organizations in connection with training the leaders of the studies and with the questions of tactical and firing range training and other things.

In the system of the study process greater attention is being paid to the questions of mastering, maintaining, and utilizing weapons and military technology. The directions shown by the majority of the commanders of the party organizations are correct. One of them is Army Officer Manev. In this unit the activity of the command and the party bureau are coordinated well and a comprehensive, official, party and Komsomol activity for promptly mastering combat technology is achieved.

Substantial experience in directing the party organizations toward starting a socialist competition campaign has been accumulated. Army officer Nikolov and his work with the party organization has achieved good results. According to a tradition, in this unit sound and principled relations are being built between the commander and the party bureau. A detailed evaluation of the possibilities of the commander and the personnel has been done and realistic but strenuous pledges have been adopted. Based on the assessments of the commander, the party bureau regularly accounts for how the pledges are fulfilled and it directs the party groups toward more efficient and flexible forms of work. And it is not accidental that this unit for 8 years now has taken the first place in socialist competition among its kindred units of the Bulgarian People's Army.

A number of commanders are more successfully directing the party organizations to build and perfect a study-material base without which intensification and combat training cannot be achieved.

Experience clearly shows that where the commanders are correctly instructing the party organizations on matters of combat readiness and rely on these organizations in solving the related problems, the successes are good and even excellent.

However, there still are commanders and chiefs who do not sufficiently know how to work with the party organizations on matters related to implementing the training-combat programs and combat preparation.

In what respects is this lack of sufficient knowledge manifested?

First: Some commanders and chiefs are slowly reconstructing their work with the party organizations in the spirit of the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress. They have not profoundly evaluated these requirements, and subsequently their understanding, attitude, and primarily their approach toward the party organizations while solving the questions of combat readiness has not significantly changed. The basic issues of combat readiness and the places of the Communists in their solving them is not being clarified to the party organizations in a sufficiently systematic manner. The unsolved questions are not being posed sharply and urgently.

Second: The activity of some commanders and chiefs with the party organizations for the decisive, consistent, and full implementation of the tasks is low-level. I think that this is the basic reason for getting mediocre results in combat and political training and in combat readiness.

Third: There are commanders who do not sufficiently know how to direct the party organizations toward solving the tasks of the daily training activity. This activity is the basis of the combat readiness. It builds up the commander and the soldier, and prepares the defender of our socialist motherland.

Fourth: Some of the commanders are not working systematically with the party organizations on the problems of mastering, preserving, and using arms and combat equipment.

Fifth: The attention of some commanders has decreased in their work with the party organizations in matters relating to socialist competition. They underestimate its great role and possibilities. Furthermore, some of them transfer these important tasks to the party or the Komsomol organizations. It must be understood by all that only through decisively improving the commanders' work with the party organizations can we reach lasting, steady, and high results in combat and political training, will we liquidate the weaknesses we are discussing here, and will we increase the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army at the level of the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress.

What are the basic trends of improving the work of the commanders and the chiefs with the party organizations?

First: First of all it must be clear that, in the future as well, our entire commanding-organizing and party-political work for increasing the combat readiness of the Army will spring from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and their theoretical developments and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov after the congress. On this basis the activity of the single commander as a political figure must significantly improve.

All commanders and chiefs, from the Ministry of National Defense to the commander of the detachment, must understand this party requirement. It involves every officer of our Army. Whatever his post or specialty, the officer is also a political figure. His activity is totally imbued with the party policy. He has the political responsibility for training and combat readiness of the collective he has been entrusted with. He is called upon to evaluate the facts and events in the life of the troops, to efficiently reveal the development of tendencies in the development of some issues in the Army, to discern emerging contradictions and solve them. It is very important that officers quickly evaluate the situation, and analyze and pose the concrete tasks springing from the decisions of the party and the instructions and the changes inherent in the international situation. The activity of the commander as a political figure must find its brightest manifestation in his systematic and direct work with the party organization and its leadership.

Second: The skills of the commander-Communist to fully utilize his rights and fully meet his obligations to the party organization must decisively increase. The commander is obligated to skillfully and profoundly clarify to the party organizations all basic questions and tasks of combat readiness and training and education of the personnel.

It is very important that the commander participate daily in the life of the party organization. He must give a personal example of party attitude toward the tasks, an example of a Communist who, with his words and deeds, is showing how to work in order to implement the tasks. The more active the participation of the commander in the party organization, the stronger this participation is and the greater its influence in his development from the point of view of the party.

Third: The commander must maintain close and permanent relations with the party bureau and especially with the party secretary in order to better direct the party organization. This requires that the commander help the secretary understand the essence of the tasks solved by the detachment and the party organization, and to cooperate in increasing the role and place of the party organization in their implementation. The commander must acquaint the party secretary with all evaluations, conclusions, achievements, and weaknesses in training and educating the personnel and in solving the tasks related to the daily maintenance of combat readiness. He must seek his advice while discussing the matters at the party organization and determining the measures to positively change things.

It is very important for the commander and the party secretary to establish relations that are sincere, principled, businesslike and friendly, in accordance with party and military regulations, and thus set an example for all Communists.

The work of the party secretary must be valued and public recognition of him must increase. One must work to increase his prestige. Conditions must be created so that he can be creative and enterprising, he must be rendered every support in party activities and his own activity must be amplified.

The best and most experienced party secretaries must be further encouraged in their activity.

Fourth: The work of the commanders with the party organizations must constantly develop and be consolidated as an essential and steady characteristics of their style. The skill of the commanders in relying on the party organization and in directing their activity is not something that is acquired suddenly.

The senior commanders and the political organs have to teach them. Special attention is required by commanders of detachments who do not have the necessary experience and skill in working with the party organization. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the 12th BCP Congress: "Let no Communist spare any time or effort to turn the party organization of which he is a member into a living and active part of the great and vital power -- our glorious BCP!"

III. The Work of the Commanders With the Party Organizations To Strengthen Discipline

The maintenance of a constant and high state of combat readiness in the Bulgarian People's Army is unthinkable without the iron discipline and cohesion of the military collectives.

The successful solution of this task largely depends on the work of the commanders with the party organizations. Many commanders are implementing this obligation well. Officer Kalupov can be pointed to as a positive example. He correctly relies on the primary party organization, correctly directs it toward the basic issues of discipline, and actively participates in the life of the organization. He sets a personal example of a principled attitude and strictness, an attitude of criticism and self-criticism while reviewing the party activity and the discipline of the Communists and the rest of the personnel. He constantly associates with the people, studies their moods and needs, and successfully solves their pressing problems.

Officers Vasilev, Kirchev, Milanov, and others are working in a similar manner.

In some places, however, when tasks related to the strengthening of discipline are being solved, there still is not a total coordination between the commanders and the party secretaries, bureaus and organizations. Some of these commanders and chiefs do not pose concretely, clearly and precisely the questions of discipline to the party organizations. Many of the orders and instructions are reported only as a matter of information, without a thorough political evaluation, without precisely defining the tasks and without determining the commander's place and the place of the party organization.

Some individual commanders do not show high awareness of principles and do not bring violations of discipline and regulations to the attention of the party organizations. They do not understand the necessity of acting against the violations and adopting measures against the violators.

What is to be done?

First: It is necessary to decisively improve the work of the commanders with the party organizations and create total cooperation, purposefulness, and unity of action in order to strengthen discipline.

The commander must clarify to the party organizations the tasks of improving discipline springing from the party decisions, orders and instructions. He must explain their political essence and significance and, together with the party leaderships, must mobilize the efforts of the Communists to implement them.

Second: It is an important requirement of the commanders always to be an example and to assist the party organizations and leaderships in securing the personal example of the Communists.

The Communists-commanders must always remember that the scope of their influence in the party collective is embodied first of all in their personal example. They must be an example of high organization, discipline, punctuality, ethics and morale. They must assist the party leaderships in implementing high criteria and strictness while evaluating the activity and behavior of the Communists, and assist them in creating an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward any violation of discipline. In their work with the party secretaries the commanders must devote special attention to developing in the Communists a strong sense of responsibility toward the party and society and responsibility for their personal actions and the actions of the collective they command.

Third: An exceptionally important task of the commanders in their work with the party organizations is to strengthen and unite the Army collectives.

The Army collective is built on the basis of military norms and rules of behavior, and on the relations between the soldiers as reflected in military regulations. The party organizations are the political nucleus of the collective. The commanders must direct the attention of the party organizations toward rallying the collective around the party policy and decisions in order to achieve the exemplary implementation of the programs, regulations and orders. The rallying of the collectives can only be done by means of maintaining and consolidating strict order. This requires the commanders to constantly seek the assistance of the party organizations in strengthening the single command, and in increasing the responsibility, experience and skill of all commanders, young officers and sergeants in organizing the life and activity of their detachments in total accordance with the programs, regulations, orders and instructions.

Fourth: An important task now is to decisively improve the relations of the Communists with the soldiers. "The power of the primary party organization," reads the BCP Central Committee report to the 12th BCP Congress, "lies in its relations with the working people." The commander-Communist must play a first-degree role in solving this task. He must systematically associate with the Communists and the personnel, to help them in their work, to study their needs and feelings and take timely measures for satisfying their legal needs.

The party has entrusted us -- the Communists of the Army -- with the great responsibility of ensuring the defense of our socialist motherland. We are convinced that those attending this meeting well understand the importance of the struggle for constantly increasing and maintaining the high level of combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army and their place in the Army.

As you know, in March 1984 there will be a national party conference devoted to production quality. This exceptionally important event for the party, the people, and the motherland is also of great significance for the Bulgarian People's Army.

It is necessary to study deeply the decision on convening the national party conference. It must be profoundly analyzed and understood that the tasks posed in this decision apply fully to our Army conditions. On this basis there must already start a decisive struggle on the part of the commanders, the political organs, the party and Komsomol organizations and all personnel for the high-quality implementation of the training programs and of every undertaking and activity throughout Army life. This applies first of all to all the units, organizations, and plants of our system. Our activity in this direction must lead to new and higher successes in the combat and political preparation and the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army, so that we can greet the national party conference with new deeds.

I would like once again to assure the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, that the Communists, Komsomol members and all personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army, have rallied closely around the party policy and in a united formation with the invincible Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact will work even more decisively for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and will not spare forces, mental effort or energy in order to implement their patriotic and international duty of defending the motherland, socialism and the cause of peace.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED

AU211906 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- The "BALKANCARPODEM" Foreign Trade Society was established today to deal with export, import, maintenance, servicing and engineering activity with hoists, crane carriages, mechanical handling and lifting equipment and mechanized systems. It will deal also with re-export and other specific operations, licenses, patents and know-how.

Built upon the basis of production and exporting potential of hoisting combines, the society has the task of raising their foreign trade work on a new and higher level by constantly expanding the commercial and engineering activity and the industrial cooperation. It will unite the efforts of its members, among which are five economic organizations and the Bulgarian National Bank.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS IN NIGERIA

LD202150 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Lagos [no dateline as received] -- Talks between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Nigerian counterpart Ishaya Audu continued here Friday. The two representatives discussed bilateral relations and the possibilities of further deepening mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

At a dinner in honour of his guest, the Nigerian minister highly appreciated Czechoslovak support to Nigeria in its struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

Czechoslovakia fully demonstrates by words and deeds its condemnation of apartheid and oppression. We believe that we can continue to fully rely on Czechoslovakia in this struggle, despite the intrigues of South Africa racists and their lackeys.

The kidnapping of Czechoslovak citizens in Angola, including women and children, is an inadmissible act of extortion and Nigeria fully condemns it. We resolutely demand the immediate release of these innocent people who helped the Angolan people in their struggle for progress, the minister stated.

Nigeria welcomes the attitude of Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Treaty member states concerning disarmament which is expressed in January's Prague political declaration, Ishaya Audu stressed and added that if these initiatives are realized, the way to disarmament and peace in the world can be reached.

Nigeria welcomes cooperation of all states, including Czechoslovakia, in its development, the Nigerian minister concluded.

SUDETEN GERMAN DAYS RALLY IN VIENNA PROTESTED

Ambassador Recalled

LD201751 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government, protesting the organization of the 34th Sudeten German Day in Vienna, has recalled its ambassador in Austria to Prague for the duration of the rally.

Rally Called Anti-Czechoslovak

LD202314 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The 34th so-called Sudeten German Days will open in Vienna tomorrow. The Czechoslovak Government has protested against this rally of revanchists and ambassador Milan Kadnar has left Austria for the duration of the Sudeten German rally as a mark of protest. This resolute step by the Czechoslovak Government expresses its attitude to this dubious undertaking and toward its participants, who were the first before World War II to declare themselves for Hitler and the Third Reich and who by their activities contributed to the destruction of Czechoslovakia.

After the war the rallies of the so-called Landsmannschaften have become an opportunity to voice anti-Czechoslovak sentiments, antisocialist slogans and to call for a revision of the outcome of World War II. Martin (Shelling), our special corresponding, has been following the Sudeten Germans preparations for their rally in Vienna. This afternoon I contacted him by telephone and asked him why the revanchists had chosen Vienna as the venue of their rally.

[Begin recording] [Shelling] The Sudeten German rallies are an annual event and are filled with anti-Czechoslovak, anticommunist and revanchist spirit. For this reason they are naturally interested in directing their venomous spittle and invectives against our republic from places where they have the best possible and most suitable conditions. It is regrettable that neutral Austria, our southern neighbor, with which we want to have good political and economic relations, has created such conditions. The actions in Vienna to date have indicated that the Sudeten German Days will not be a folk or tourist festival, as Austrian officials would like to convince us. In essence they are directed against our state and we can say that in a broader context they are aimed against the UN Charter, against the outcome and ramifications of World War II embodied in the Potsdam agreement. We can also state unequivocally that they are directed against the policy of relaxation of East-West tension, since behind the Sudeten Landsmannschaften there are the forces of revenge and great German chauvinism. It is regrettable that neutral Austria has not sufficiently appreciated this fact and the fact that these forces are also placing the existence of Austria itself in jeopardy.

[Question] What is the Austrian public's attitude to the Sudeten German Days?

[Answer] This will be the third time that such a rally is taking place in Vienna, thus the Austrian working people have already had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Landsmannschaften's main policy aims. They know well that the Landsmannschaften in Austria is a branch of this organization in the FRG, or to be more precise, in Munich from where all instructions emanate. They also know that the Landsmannschaften in particular is poisoning the younger generation to which they would like, in Austria, too, to hand over the torch of revanchism. It is necessary to say that many Austrians have realized this fact. I convinced myself of this during a number of conversations I had this afternoon on an Austrian radio report which announced at 1400 that as a mark of the CSSR Government's disapproval with this revanchist action, our ambassador has left Austrian territory. [end recording].

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- A protocol was signed in Helsinki today at the end of the fourth session of the joint Czechoslovak-Finnish commission for trade and industrial cooperation. The trade turnover between the two countries was almost Kcs 2 billion last year but the commissions noted that there still exist further reserves in industrial cooperation between enterprises of both countries. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 May 83 LD]

WHITSUN PEACE MEETINGS HELD IN BERLIN, POTSDAM

AU191646 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "Today, Wednesday, a peace rally in Karl-Marx-Stadt will open this year's Whitsun meeting of youth. In the coming days the young generation of the GDR will reaffirm its commitment to peace and socialism at mass rallies in all bezirke and kreise. The climax is the 'Peace Meeting of the Youth of Socialist Countries' from 21 to 23 May in Potsdam and Berlin."

The FDJ is expecting delegations from 17 fraternal organizations of socialist countries and representatives of the WFDY and the International Union of Students [IUS] to attend the meetings, as well as 19 observers from youth organizations of other countries.

According to a press interview with Jochen Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, the participating youth organizations exchanged their experiences in the peace struggle at numerous meetings. In this connection Willerding referred to the various actions in the fraternal countries, like the peace march of the Soviet youth and the appeal of the Polish youth against the NATO missiles decision and many others.

Potsdam Meeting Begins

LD220516 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee, has called the peace meeting of the youth from socialist countries which opened in Potsdam today to be a declaration of intent by millions of young people to live in a world without wars. All of them are united in the firm resolve to prevent 1983 from becoming the year in which new U.S. nuclear arms are deployed in Western Europe. At lunchtime the participants in the international meeting, FDJ members, and Potsdamers of all ages gathered at the memorial in Potsdam Unity Square and the Soviet cemetery. Together with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, they demanded: Never again fascism, never again war.

Party, State Officials Attend

LD221215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1016 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Potsdam, 22 May (ADN) -- The highlight of the second day of the peace meeting of the youth from socialist countries was a rally on Sunday at the square of the nations in Potsdam. Earlier, representatives of the youth of socialist countries and the world's youth, members of the FDJ, and citizens of Potsdam assembled for a peace march.

Egon Krenz, FDJ Central Council first secretary, and public figures from the area (bezirk) welcomed Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in Potsdam to take part in the peace rally. An equally warm welcome was given to Horst Dohlus, Joachim Hermann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, and Inge Lange, SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, State Council deputy chairman; Manfred Flegel, Rudolph Schulze, and Dr Erhard Weiss, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other SED Central Committee candidate members and Council of State and Council of Ministers members. Leading representatives of the GDR party and state leadership walked at the front of the peace march.

Honecker Speaks at Rally

DW221049 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0906 GMT 22 May 83

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the youth peace rally at Platz der Natinen in Potsdam -- live]

[Text] Dear FDJ members, dear Thaelmann Pioneers, dear foreign guests, dear people of Potsdam: For all of us, the joint peace march through the streets of Potsdam was a grand experience. This march, as well as this great rally, are expression of our firm determination, the determination of the GDR youth, to do everything together with the youth of the world to prevent nuclear war which would annihilate life on our planet, to safeguard peace, to strengthen mankind's hopes, and to consolidate socialism in all respects. [cheers, applause, shouts: "We want peace"]

Aware of our responsibility for the future of mankind, and in view of this great, significant,and impressive rally for peace, it is my pleasure to convey to you, the representatives of youth of socialist countries and of world youth, and to the FDJ and the citizens of Potsdam, the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers. [cheers, prolonged applause]

The vibrant and militant picture offered by the Platz der Natinen here in Potsdam reminds us of the beautiful lyrics of the international youth song: Youth of all nations, we are united by the same spirit and the same courage; wherever we live, our happiness rests on peace. [cheers, applause, chants: "We want peace"]

Your peace meeting, in which representatives from four continents are participating, is a significant political event. The fraternal ties between our countries and their young people are thereby strengthened. This shows the world peace movement, as well as the warmongers, that nothing is more important than peace to the youth in socialism. [cheers, applause, chants: "Peace, friendship, solidarity"]

Peace, friendship, solidarity! Young people need peace for their own and for mankind's future. [cheers, applause]

During these days, the young generation throughout the GDR, together with parents, teachers, and colleagues at work, have manifested a million times over their will to safeguard peace. The Whitsuntide meetings of the FDJ again herald the immense strength of the peace movement in the GDR. [applause, chants: "Our fatherland GDR"]

Dear friends, if we can help it, what is created by people's hands must not be destroyed in the blaze of a nuclear inferno. Rather, what is created must serve the well-being of the people and their sensible and happy life. The GDR's young generation is standing in the forefront of this struggle. This imbues us with joy and pride, and thus every day reaffirms that peace and socialism, socialism and youth belong together forever. [cheers, applause, chants: "Peace, friendship, solidarity"]

When our party-state delegation recently visited the USSR, the safeguarding of peace, which is the most important current issue, held the main position in all our talks and meetings. The results of this friendship visit open a new chapter in the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. At the same time they contribute to strengthening our entire socialist community, thereby further enhancing the potential of socialism -- a potential which is decisive for halting the imperialist warmongers and for further stabilizing peace.

During our visit to Moscow, we declared our full support for the latest proposals of the Soviet Union advanced by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning arms limitation and disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. These proposals, which are based strictly on the principle of equality and equal security provide the possibility of preventing military confrontation and achieveing agreements on radically reducing nuclear weapons arsenals and thus protecting mankind against another world war. [cheers, applause, chants: "Peace, friendship, solidarity"]

Dear friends, At this very time when so much is at stake for mankind, it is perfectly clear that the Soviet Union is the most powerful bulwark of peace, socialism, and social progress in the world. The GDR people have firmly and forever allied themselves with the Soviet Union, the country of Lenin. We will always be reliable militant comrades in the struggle for peace and socialism. [cheers, applause, chants: "drushba, friendship"]

Dear friends, Potsdam, this magnificent city through which we marched today, reminds us particularly strongly of the lessons of history. At one time -- long past -- it was the center of German militarism, a symbol of the entry into power by the Nazis. Today its name has an entirely different reputation. Where today shouts of peace, friendship, and solidarity are being expressed, 38 years ago the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition drew the final line through World War II in the form of the Potsdam Agreement. Thus the way was opened to a better future for our people as well -- a future which is and should be imbued with peace and socialism. [cheers, applause, chants: "We want peace"]

Dear friends, each year since then, the historical greatness of the liberation deed achieved by the heroic Soviet people, the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition, in the victory over fascism has become more evident. The legacy of those who were killed in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism is holy to us. It is expressed in the shaping of our socialist GDR which always places its weight on the side of peace in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht whose voice could often be heard here in Potsdam.

Dear friends, as is generally known, in the face of the aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist policy of confrontation, which emanates primarily from the United States, the peoples' concern is growing. Increasingly more people on all continents understand that it is not enough just to long for peace, they know that it is necessary to do something for it. [applause, chants: "We want peace"]

Dear friends, testifying to this is the immense upsurge in the struggle for the discontinuation of the arms race, against NATO's arms buildup, and against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Your slogans on this square here express quite clearly who is threatening peace; they also say what is important -- creating peace against NATO weapons. [cheers, applause, chants: "Create peace against NATO weapons"]

Dear friends, this is the crux of the matter. From this square we also join in the international call: In the name of mankind, which must go on living, away with the NATO missile decision. [cheers, applause, chants: "We want peace]

Dear friends, 1983 is a year of significant decisions. We must prevent the imperialist first-strike strategists from converting Western Europe into a nuclear launching pad by deploying new U.S. intermediate-range weapons. It is necessary to prevent this from essentially increasing the dangers to the peoples. We are for creating peace with constantly fewer weapons. Yet, this must be done on the basis of equality and of equal security. [cheers, applause, chants:"Peace, frienship, solidarity"]

I would like to emphasize here that our common goal is a Europe free of nuclear weapons, a continent of security and cooperation, and a continent of stable peace in a peaceful world, in a world in which the future belongs to the youth. [cheers, applause, chants: "Our fatherland GDR"]

Dear friends, we therefore call out to you: Intensify the struggle for the implementation of the proposals of Prague, join the ranks of the WFDY. Youth, unite in the struggle; peace is our foremost human right. [cheers, applause, chants: "Create peace against NATO weapons"]

Your peace drive is marked by the slogan you are shouting right now [Honecker coughs]. Dear friends of the FDJ, in our opinion this slogan is a timely initiative. Each of your deeds for our socialist fatherland simultaneously benefits world peace. The concerted action of the youth from the socialist countries stands for great power. This has already proven true many times, and this wonderful rally makes us feel it as well. We are firmly convinced that the GDR young people will honorably live up to their great responsibility in the struggle for a happy future.

From here, from Potsdam, the city where the basis for the postwar development was established by the Potsdam Agreement and thus a signal was given to everyone who is prepared to advocate a new world without fear and anxiety -- from here rings out today: Away with the NATO missile decision; everything for safeguarding peace. Friendship! [cheers, prolonged applause, chants: "FDJ, SED"]

Appeal Issued to World Youth

DW221203 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0930 GMT 22 May 83

[Appeal to the world youth issued by the peace rally at the Platz der Natinen in Potsdam, read by Andrea Schoene, European and world speed skating champion -- live]

[Text] From Potsdam and from the soil of the first German worker-peasant state, we, the representatives of the young generation in the socialist countries on four continents, call on all young people of the world, regardless of their political affiliation, their ideological attitude, and their religious creed: Let us pool our forces to remove forever the danger facing the peoples of a third world war which could annihilate mankind. Let us forge the united action of the progressive world youth for peace.

We do not look on idly when our life is darkened by unending imperialist arms buildups. We do not look on idly when U.S. imperialism and its allies sow enmity among the peoples and seek to repress social progress. We want earth to be a habitable home for mankind. Our planet must not become a plaything for nuclear mass murderers. Rather than new nuclear weapons, the world needs steps toward disarmament; rather than an arms race it needs a continuation of detente.

For 38 years weapons have been silent in Europe because a socialism exists which takes seriously the longing of the peoples to live sensibly instead of dying senselessly. This truism is today more topical than ever.

This is why we say "Yes" to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, this is why we say "yes" to the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact, this is why we say "Yes" to nuclear-free zones in Europe and other areas of the world.

We call on the youth throughout the world to join us in the struggle to permanently safeguard peace. The plans of the warmongers must be foiled. We demand: Stop the imperialist arms buildup. The fatal NATO missile decision of Brussels must fall. The year 1983 must not become the year of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

Youth, unite in struggle! Peace is our greatest human right.

[Issued by] Participants in the meeting of the youth of socialist countries [applause]

Dinner Toasts Presented

LD221727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- Following the powerful peace demonstration by young people from socialist countries, Erich Honecker gave a dinner attended by other members of the party and state leadership, and representatives from the youth movements of all countries participating in the peace meeting, as well as from the WFDY and the IUS.

In a toast, Erich Honecker thanked the foreign guests for their active participation in the peace rallies of the GDR youth. He said that the Whitsun meetings and today's demonstrations had undoubtedly strengthened everyone's realization that together with all other peace forces the socialist countries were in a position to safeguard peace. Together they were in a position to contain the most aggressive forces of imperialism and thwart their policy of confrontation and arms escalation.

Erich Honecker addressed special greetings to the Cuban people, for whom he wished further success in the construction of socialism. He thanked the FDJ bezirk organization and the youth and all citizens of Potsdam for their hospitality and for the excellent preparation of the meeting in this city, a meeting which was of such significance for the GDR.

On behalf of the heads of the delegations of the foreign youth organizations, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Viktor Mishin, made a speech. The meeting had convincingly demonstrated how strongly rooted was the wish for peace among the youth of the socialist countries. It had also made clear that young people are willing to actively support and fight for the cause of peace daily. In hosting this meeting the FDJ had again demonstrated its important place in the life of the GDR.

The president of the WFDY, Walid Masri, stressed in a toast that this internationally significant peace meeting of the youth during Karl Marx Year demonstrated how alive the ideas of Karl Marx were among young people. It had also again made clear what a great force for peace socialism represented.

In the ensuing toast, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, described the meeting of the youth organizations of socialist countries as a great experience. The meeting had proved that these youth organizations were becoming more and more closely united in the common struggle for peace. In the future, too, the FDJ would do everything in its power to further deepen friendship and cooperation.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE PAPER

LD201426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today Ko Morita, head of the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. He granted an interview on current GDR domestic and foreign policies.

The highest principle of the GDR's foreign policy is the safeguarding of peace, Erich Honecker underlined. In the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact, concrete proposals for disarmament had been submitted, the realization of which the GDR actively supports. Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's support for the new initiatives of the USSR for limiting and reducing nuclear arms, explained by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 3 May 1983 and in his replies to questions from representatives of several Finnish social organizations.

The GDR welcomes all proposals that serve the strengthening of international security and the dismantling of tensions.

Erich Honecker emphasized that relations with Japan hold an important place in the GDR's foreign policy. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations 10 years ago, remarkable results have been achieved in the shaping of mutual cooperation in all areas. The continuation of political dialogue, the beneficial development of trade and economic relations on the stable and long-term contractual basis, and the lively cultural exchange serve the peaceful interests of the two countries. Especially during the current complicated world situation, characterized by the increased danger of war, relations of peaceful coexistence between the two states are of special import, Erich Honecker said. "With the constructive continuation of their peaceful collaboration, the GDR and Japan can make a marked contribution toward the peaceful future of their peoples, the amelioration of the world sitiation, and repulsing the danger of a nuclear war catastrophe."

HONECKER RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

LD210019 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today accepted the credentials of the ambassador of the Republic of Zaire [name indistinct]. In the subsequent talk the two sides underlined the need to continue the process of detente. This serves the prosperous development of all the peoples.

The GDR representative also received the ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand, Chuai Kanawat, for a first visit today. The two sides expressed the wish and the willingness to further develop the relations between the two states for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of safeguarding peace.

The ambassador of Grenada, Richard Jacobs, while presenting his credentials, conveyed to Erich Honecker, cordial greetings from the prime minister and chairman of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, Maurice Bishop. On his part, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the close relations which received a strong impetus through the visit of Maurice Bishop to the GDR in June last year.

REAGAN REMARKS ON POSSIBLE U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD201408 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpts] The American President has announced that a Soviet-American summit meeting can probably take place next year. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York.

[Begin recording] In an interview with UPI the American head of state said he is aware that he will soon have to declare whether he wants to run again for the presidency. Seemingly independent of this -- but in reality an election promise -- he spoke about some fundamental questions of domestic and foreign policy. He stated that the United States is on the road to a solid economic upturn which according to him will be so strong that many will be surprised.

During the interview Reagan also touched upon American-Soviet relations. He said that during his presidency the United States has maintained contacts with the Soviet Union at every level. He added that since his inauguration as President there has been no conflict between the two superpwoers which could have threatened a nuclear confrontation.

Speaking about the possibility of an American-Soviet summit meeting he said that it is worth holding a summit if it is likely to present an opportunity for both sides to solve existing questions. The President in essence excluded the possibility of a meeting between himself and Yuriy Andropov this year, but he said that a meeting is likely next year. The spokesman of the White House later explained this by saying that the President was only voicing his hope. [end recording]

Urges Nuclear Buildup

LD212152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The American President has again alleged that to avoid a nuclear war, the United States must strengthen its deterrent force. In his radio speech, Reagan said that the Soviet Union must be shown that the United States is ready to spend as much as it considers necessary on armaments. At the same time Reagan again urged that Congress approve the development costs of the MX strateg'c missile program.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S VISIT

AU191923 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 83 p 3

["Communique on Visit by the Prime Minister of New Zealand"]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Robert David Muldoon, prime minister and minister of finance of New Zealand, paid an official visit to our country from 12 to 15 May. He was accompanied by Galvin Bernard, Ministry of Finance secretary of state; Hugo Judd, ambassador of New Zealand to Hungary; and Timothy Groser, foreign political adviser of the prime minister's office. The prime minister was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Thea Muldoon, as well.

The head of the New Zealand Government had talks with his host, Gyorgy Lazar. He also met with Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

The prime minister was received by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council.

During his stay in Hungary, Robert David Muldoon inspected the Ganz-Mavag railroad engine and carriage and machine factory, which in past years has provided sets of electric railroads for the New Zealand state railways. He visited Eger and its environs where he acquainted himself with characteristic features of the life of Haves County and the notable sights of the region.

At their talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two premiers reviewed current international political and economic issues. They agreed that, in addition to a negotiated settlement of political issues, the resolution of economic and financial problems is particularly significant in the present tense international situation. Despite their existing differences of views with regard to some issues, they agreed that to alleviate tension immediate steps are needed and that cooperation and strengthening the dialogue between small countries with different social systems can effectively contribute to improving international conditions.

With the participation of experts, the two premiers conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on aspects of international economics and finance. They declared their approval of and interest in the soonest possible removal of artifical obstacles barring an expansion of commercial and financial relations, such as discrimination, protectionism, and an embargo policy. Robert David Muldoon expounded in detail his concepts concerning the creation of a new international economic and financial system, which will be studied with interest by the Hungarian side.

In reviewing the relations between Hungary and New Zealand, the two premiers concluded with satisfaction that there has been considerable development in the relations between their countries, particularly in the economic and commercial areas, in past years. They agreed that, despite the great geographical distance between them, the prerequisites are favorable for developing relations and that the possibilities have not yet been exhausted in this respect. Both countries are interested in seeking possibilities for further development and expanding the foundations of their economic cooperation and commercial relations, primarily in the areas of livestock breeding and industry. They agreed during their talks that there are to be further talks at the expert level on coordinating steps to that end in the near future.

COMMUNIQUE ON INDIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU200933 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 May 83 p 5

["Communique on Visit by Indian Communist Party Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of India led by N.K. Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the National Council, visited our country 9-17 May. The delegation included Prem Sagar Gupta, secretary of the party organization of the State of Delhi, and member of the National Council.

The delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, had talks with the Indian guests. They visited the Secretariat of the PPF National Council, the National Peace Council, the National Trade Union Council, the Foreign Affairs Institute, and Bekes County.

At talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they had an extensive exchange of views on important issues of international life and the position of the communist movement and informed each other about their parties' domestic and international endeavors. The MSZMP representatives expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian Communists with the struggle waged by the Communists of India to improve the living conditions of the people of India and attain their social and cultural ascendance and consolidate India's independence and peace and security in the area. Both parties' representatives stressed that they will continue to promote the strengthening of multifaceted relations serving the good of their peoples between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of India.

The Indian party delegation departed Budapest on 17 May. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, bade farewell to the guests.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZIMBABWE PREMIER

Lazar Toasts at Banquet

AU201303 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 83 p 3

[MTI report on arrival of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Budapest and the 18 May events of his visit: "Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe Has Arrived in Our Country; Talks Have Begun Between the Premiers; Banquet in Honor of the Guest"]

[Excerpt] Festive Dinner in Honor of the Guests; Toasts by Gyorgy Lazar and Robert Mugabe

In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a festive dinner at the parliament in honor of Robert Mugabe and his wife. Several members of the government and numerous leading figures of our political and economic life participated in the dinner.

Gyorgy Lazar and Robert Mugabe proposed toasts at the dinner.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed, among other things, that the visit marks a prominent juncture in the history of relations developing between our countries. It is expected that the talks would impart a new impetus to cooperation based on mutual benefits and contribute to the realization of our intention to further intensify friendship between our peoples.

He then conveyed the Hungarian people and government's good wishes to the people of Zimbabwe, wishing them success in the noble struggle to consolidate the country's independence and organize the national economy. We are prepared to share our experiences and develop fruitful cooperation in the areas of agriculture, water management, energetics, industry, education, hygiene, and in all other areas of life.

Dealing with international issues, the Council of Ministers chairman stated that our principal endeavor is to contribute to the success of the struggle for preserving peace in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the peace-loving forces of the world. We support the promotion of the development of equal rights among countries and the struggle against neocolonialism and racial discrimination. He noted that the same forces are interested in fomenting international tension and in the arms race which, with their neocolonialist endeavors, endanger the peoples liberated from a colonial state, prevent Namibia's attainment of independence, and support the aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against the sovereign countries of the area. We condemn this policy and take up the cudgels for restraining South African aggression and ensuring the independence of Namibia.

We are aware of and highly value the fact that we are marching in the same rank with the government and people of nonaligned Namibia in the struggle for peace and the liberty of peoples.

The Zimbabwe prime minister replied to Gyorgy Lazar's words of greeting.

MTI Reports Mugabe Statement

LD231111 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Monday concluded his official visit in Hungary and left Budapest. He was accompanied by Witness Mangwende, foreign minister; Richard Hove, minister of trade; Emerson Munangagwa, minister of state for the prime minister's office; Fredrick Shava, minister of manforce planning and development; Simbarashe Mubengegwi, minister of construction [as received], and other senior officials of the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry. Robert Mugabe was accompanied also by his wife.

At Ferihegy Airport the visitors were seen off by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Hungary's Ambassador to Zimbabwe Jozsef Varkonyi and other leading personalities of the Hungarian political and economic life.

"I have gathered very good impressions and had excellent talks with Hungarian leaders. Therefore, my visit here was extremely useful," said Prime Minister Mugabe in an intervew with MTI prior to his departure. He stressed that in the light of the Budapest discussions he saw many possibilities for the strengthening of political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Robert Mugabe said that the ministers who accompanied him discussed with their Hungarian colleagues various forms of expanding economic cooperation. "There is a shortage of skilled labour in our young republic, and we are also in need of technical know-how," said the head of the government of the southeast African country. He added that cooperation with Hungary would be of the greatest use exactly in those areas.

Mugabe said that bilateral trade, which has amounted to a marginal half a million dollars on either side, can certainly be expanded. "Hungarian farm machines and buses have made very good impression on us, we consider purchase possible," said Mugabe.

"We have learned a lot of the experience gained in Hungary over the past decades in the socialization of the means of production, the foundation of state companies, cooperatives and state farms. Our ministries competent in the development of agriculture will study in depth the Hungarian experiences," he said. "We are interested in political cooperation, too, including relations between the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] party of Zimbabwe and the HSWP," said Robert Mugabe in conclusion.

COMMUNIQUE, COMMENTARY ON PRZEMYK DEATH

Prosecutor's Office Communique

LD201847 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Communique issued by the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office]

[Text] In connection with a previous communique, the voivodship prosecutor wishes it to be known that intensive investigations are in progress in order to establish the circumstances of the death of Grzegorz Przemyk.

A three-man team of prosecutors from the regional prosecutor's office for the Srodmiescie District of Warsaw, under the supervision of the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office and the Prosecutor General's Office, is in charge of the investigation.

During the course of the investigation, more than 20 witnesses who had been with the victim prior to his demise, were interrogated. It has so far not been found possible to interrogate two colleagues of the deceased; they were present when Grzegorz Przemyk was detained in Plac Zamkowy, one was with Grzegorz Przemyk from the moment of his detention until the time he was taken away in an ambulance. Their testimony may prove to be of substantial significance as far as reconstructing the course of events under investigation is concerned.

It was established today that one of these witnesses is in a sanatorium. He will be interrogated as soon as his doctors decide that his state of health permits. The whereabouts of the other, Cezary F. remained unknown. He is not to be found at his usual place of abode. A search to determine his current whereabouts is under way.

It has also not been possible to interrogate the mother of the deceased. Her legal representative explains that her current state of health makes it impossible for her to take part in the investigation procedures. At the same time, he gave assurances that she would present herself for interrogation as soon as her doctors give their assent.

Forensic examination procedures are under way in order to establish how Grzegorz Przemyk sustained injuries, as established during the postmortem. As transpires from the statement issued by the doctors in charge, and from the Forensic Medicine Institute of the Medical Academy in Warsaw, the examination of segments taken from the body of the deceased cannot, due to medical reasons, be commenced earlier than 26 May, 1983.

[Signed] Zygmunt Papierz, Warsaw Voivodship procurator

PRON Presidium Communique

LD210859 Moscow Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 May 83

[Communique by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council Executive Committee Presidium]

[Text] The PRON National Council Executive Committee Presidium yesterday, Friday, examined motions submitted by PRON activists concerning the circumstances surrounding the tragic death of Grzegorz Przemyk.

Referring to the statement from the prosecuting authorities the Presidium decided to refer in this matter to the general prosecutor of the PPR, to the minister of internal affairs, and to the minister of health and social welfare. While expressing regret over the tragedy, the PRON National Council Executive Committee Presidium considers that it should not be used for purposes of political struggle and to rouse emotions which divide the community.

Exploitation of Przemyk Death Condemned

LD211105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 21 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Any pretext is good, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. A young man has died. It is a sad and tragic case, calling for compassion. But, the old method used by subversive circles in the West, and by the domestic underground is that the end justifies the means, any pretext is good. That is how things are, the commentator says, concerning the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, a graduate from the Warsaw Iyceum.

The Warsaw City Prosecutor's Office has initiated an intensive investigation into the matter. It also comes under the jurisdiction of the General Prosecutor's Office. A lawyer, authorized by the mother of the deceased, has been allowed to take part in the investigation. The case continues, the TRYBUNA LUDU commentator writes. It has not ended; certainly now is not time to give a verdict.

People operating from the underground, and hostile Western radio stations are of a different opinion. They already know everything. For them investigation is unnecessary, judgement is immediate. It was another attempt by the regime against independent political thought, against the underground, against the family of the deceased. So, it has begun, the commentator writes. It is unimportant that the prosecutor is conducting an investigation, or that witnesses are being questioned, or that the appropriate authorities have been obliged to inform public opinion about the circumstances of the tradegy. They know everything and act accordingly. What is particularly painful is that they have been trying to draw into their manipulations young people from the school attended by the deceased, and others.

The TRYBUNA LUDU commetator continues that underground centers took pains to distribute in Warsaw and in other towns an open letter allegedly signed by Grzegorz' school friends. People opposed to socialism also started screaming, in intellectual circles, among literary circles, including Woroszylski.

Lech Walesa also made use of this tragic affair with his ambiguous telegram read during the mass, the TRYBUNA LUDU commentator writes. But even earlier Bujak and his group took an interest in the, incident calling for antistate actions, And he is not alone. Groups of people working on the staffs of antisocialist organizations prepared a detailed scenario for propaganda exploitation of the tragedy, to exert pressure on the authorities, and to use the funeral for antistate demonstration.

Unfortunately, priests were also involved in creating this atmosphere. They did wait for official announcements and considered it proper togive their own version of the incident.

The case is sad, the TRYBUNA LUDU commentator writes, all the more so because there are people who endeavor to use someone's death to incite the youth. For them, any pretext is good, this is their antisocialist commitment.

PEASANT'S DAY CEREMONIES HELD IN WARSAW 20 MAY

Jaruzelski Receives, Addresses Farmers

LD202041 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] On the occasion of the approach of Peasants' Day, General Wojciech Jaruzelski met with farmers, activists of agricultural and rural housewives' circles, and branch unions and associations, at the office of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski; Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba also took part. Here is our report:

In direct conversations, the farmers reported on the agricultural production situation and on the professional and social problems facing rural milieu. The rebirth of self-management in the countryside was assessed positively. Many examples were given testifying to the countryside's support for the law on farmers' socioprofessional organizations. Despite negative experiences in the past, agricultural and rural housewives' circles are active in a decisive majority of villages, their ranks numbering almost 2 million farmers. It was stressed in the conversation that the aim of party activity is to benefit the farmer and deal with his working and living problems.

The participants in the meeting devoted much attention to current production problems. They agreed that thanks to the favorable weather, and the improved supply of mineral fertilizers and certain other means of agricultural production to farmers, the current state of cultivation of the fields promises a good harvest. At the same time it was pointed out that supplies of tractors, certain agricultural machines, spare parts, tires, building materials and fodder remain inadequate. Prospects for a decline in the income of the rural population and of the deterioration in the profitability of certain agricultural products was also debated.

With regard to economic and production issues raised in the course of the discussion, Gen Jaruzelski announced that as of 1 July prices for agricultural products sold to the state will be regulated to favour farmers. He also stated that the principles of the new farm tax would be defined so as not to hinder the positive tendencies in agricultural production. Gen Jaruzelski pointed out the great role rural self-management has to play in combating bureaucracy, protectionism, and bad management and in influencing the quality of work of the offices and institutions serving agriculture and the countryside.

Malinowski, Michalek Speak

LD202201 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 May -- A central ceremony marking the annual Polish Peasants Day was held at Warsaw's Polski Theatre tonight.

The ceremony was attended by PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Democratic Party leader Edward Kowalczyk, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and chairman of Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth Jan Dobraczynski who were warmly greeted by United Peasants Party leader Roman Malinowski.

Present were also representatives of diplomatic missions of the socialist countries.

In a commemorative speech, UPP leader and Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski pointed to the sign of a halt in production decline and its gradual reconstruction, saying that there is no modern economy and no strong state without a modern, highly efficient agriculture and socially active rural population. The agricultural policy creates lasting, stable principles and prospects for the development of all agricultural sectors and all food economy units. The visible productive and social animation of the rural population as well as to-date good weather conditions arouse the hope for good farming results this year and create justified optimism for the future.

Taking the floor at the central Peasants Day ceremony, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek said that the PUWP and the UPP were pursuing a joint agricultural policy for many years. They consistently strive to modernize the Polish agriculture, improve the living standards of the rural population, increase food output and thus bettering the nation's diet. This cooperation is a continuation of the class struggle waged by workers and peasants for social progress and national liberation which resulted in the birth of the worker-peasant alliance. The joint 11th PUWP CC-UPP CC plenary meeting resolutions are a manifestation of this alliance today, said the PUWP CC secretary.

Michalek Speech

LD202204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1456 GMT 20 May 83

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at meeting in Warsaw's Polski Theater on the occasion of Peasants Day -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and colleagues, esteemed assembly: Peasants Day is the holiday of the Polish working village, the holiday of those who feed us, peasants, cooperative workers, those employed on state farms and in agricultural service enterprises. The standard of provision of foodstuffs to the population depends to an ever greater extent also on those who work for the requirements of Polish agriculture, that is to say on a large proportion of the working class, the intelligentsia and scientists. We mark the holiday today in an atmosphere of hope for peaceful work and peaceful life. At thousands of meetings of farmers and those employed in agriculture, of PZPR and ZSL members, members of youth and women's organizations, activists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which is becoming more vigorous with each passing day, concern is being voiced for the good of the countryside and the country, along with support for the consolidation of the socialist community and for the need to maintain calm and peace.

For many years the PZPR and the ZSL have been pursuing a joint agrarian policy. They have been steadily striving to modernize the Polish countryside, to improve the rural population's living standards, to increase food production and thus to improve the provision of foodstuffs for the nation . The elimination of the centuries-old backwardness of the Polish countryside is an achievement of historical dimension. Today we are jointly creating the conditions for a further increase in production and an improvement in life in the countryside, guided by universal socialist laws. This cooperation is a continuation of the workers and peasants' class struggle for social progress and national liberation, as a result of which the worker-peasant alliance was born. This alliance is based on the assertion that the workers and peasant classes live on the fruit of their own labor and do not exploit anyone. Both classes share the common goal of improving the provisions of foodstuffs for the nation. The alliance is reflected in the resolutions of the joint eleventh PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Council plenum, which further develop the agrarian policy that constitutes the basis of the agricultural development program.

We can say therefore that Peasants Day this year is of a special character and constitutes an occasion to put forward the traditions of the populist movement in the struggle for social and national liberation and the contribution of its participants to the construction of the foundations of People's Poland. The fact that numerous organizations were created in what was a bourgeois state, organizations that subsequently found a lasting place for themselves in the socioeconomic life of the countryside and the people's state, bears witness to the peasant movement's creative abilities. I have in mind here the organization of agricultural circles and the powerful rural cooperative organizations. This populist movement paved the way for production progress, raised culture and set out to improve the living standards of peasant families.

It is now 50 years since outbreak of the memorable peasant struggles for the dignity of the farmer as a person and for the rights of the farmer as a citizen. Forty years ago armed peasant units, defending the Zamojszczyzna region, stopped the Hitlerite onslaught that decimated Polish peasants. The ideological force of the workers movement and peasant aspirations materialized in the July manifesto -- the program document of the Polish revolution. The slogans of the populist movement found their way into the ideological tenets of the Polish Workers Party. The agrarian reform liquidated the centuries-old land hunger, poverty and unemployment. Today young poeple know from books only about farm hands, day laborers, and tenant farmers. An enormous advance of civilization in the countryside has taken place. Conditions of work changed radically; a socialist state and cooperative economy developed; the nature of the individual peasant farm changed -- it is now part of the organism of the people's state.

Colleagues and comrades, it is no exaggeration to state that food production is the farmer's great civic duty. However, it is also a matter for society as a whole and for the whole national economy, which must create the essential preconditions for an increase in this production. Several days ago the Sejm debated a long-range agricultural development plan giving concrete form to the principles of the joint agricultural policy, whose fundamental feature is continuity, and concerning the lasting profitability of agricultural production. In order to preserve profitability the economic conditions of agriculture will be corrected. All the changes will be presented to the socioprofessional farmers' organization, to the self-managements of state enterprises, and to the cooperative collectives for consultation. The principle of utilizing broad public opinion is becoming the basis for all decision-making in our state.

Agricultural development depends on the one hand on better and more effective work by the farmers and farm employees themselves and also on the supply of production means from other sectors of the national economy. There will be no modern agriculture unless there are fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, machines and tools. Already there has been a visible improvement in this respect although it is inadequate compared with the needs that arise. There are more new machines, [word indistinct] spare parts in the rural areas. The miners' arduous and dangerous work has resulted in coal in abundance. There is no shortage of fertilizers.

As I speak, I am still aware of the difficulties that farmers have in purchasing the means of production. I am aware of the peasants' anxiety when waiting for supplies. However, it has to be stated that a considerable improvement has recently been perceptible. I can understand and share the farmers' impatience, but after all Rome was not built in a day. Our country's economy continues to experience considerable difficulties. The increase registered industrial production -- and also in those sectors that produce for agriculture -- is not sufficient for us to be able to speak of an abundance of production means.

The state's payments situation renders it impossible to purchase enough cereals and fodder protein to be able to supply farmers with the amount of fodder they expect. That is why it is necessary to increase production of one's own fodder and to base animal production on it. Here it is worth stressing the multitude of valuable initiatives by the farmers themselves and by certain institutions that service agriculture. Such human enterprise deserves the highest praise and is, simply, very necessary.

With agriculture itself, the most important thing is the relationship between the farmers and the land. Admittedly, in the majority of cases the land is private property, but its exploitation is a general social issue. The land, every hectare, every piece of every field, must produce. For it is the fundamental means of production, and what is more, one that is not consumed in the production cycle.

One issue of great importance is enhancing the effectiveness of all productive resources in agriculture. Many losses still occur. Too great a proportion of what has been grown in the fields is wasted.

There is a too carefree approach in the exploitation of machinery and agricultural services. We must not passively accept signs of poor management and disregard for workers and for civic obligations. We must condemn perpetrators of evil and abuse. Self-management, with a long-tradition and now being reborn in a new form, will have much to decide.

Much depends on people everywhere, in agriculture more than anywhere else. Results depend on human knowledge and ability, on good management, and also on dedication to one's profession. The farmer's profession is beautiful; it requires much invention and ideas; it is a profession of people with initiative, hard-working and patient. Results of hard labor are not immediately visible, sometimes only after years of toil.

We have been encouraging people to stay in the rural areas by conditions. Not only farmers are needed there, but teachers, doctors, and people of technology and culture. Many hundred thousand workers live in the rural areas, combining vocational work in industry and services with work on land. A considerable section of our community lives in small towns and villages; there are chances there for casual agricultural production, particularly animal production. We encourage people to do this; this would allow the existing fodder reserves, which are often wasted, to be used. This would increase food resources, and we very much wish this.

The food market has stabilized and the population's needs are being met, but they are still restricted by rationing, which is unpleasant for all. Polish agriculture is still not able to feed all of us. The important of grain and fodder, which is necessary today, devours currency needed for the whole national economy. Even more so, we appreciate the aid given to us by our friends, particularly from the Soviet Union, but our existence depends mainly on the work done by all of us, by the working people of towns and villages.

This year's climatic conditions, so far, have been good or even very good. Together with production means they create the chance for a good harvest -- at this moment only of fodder. Beautiful green fields are the hope for a good harvest year; it will be very necessary for all of us. Let us help nature by creating a climate of good weather, sun, and social kindness, the atmosphere of work and national renewal.

On this day of the farmers' festival, on behalf of the PZPR Central Council Politburo, I convey to all farmers, agricultural workers, workers in services, education, and rural culture, and cooperative workers cordial wishes for success in your vocational work, so that your labor yields the best results as expected by the whole nation.

Particularly warm greetings to country women, because they not only work hard but also the burden of bringing up the young generation. I wish all success in work and social activity and basic good fortune. [applause]

URBAN SAYS LONDON TIMES DISTORTED HIS ARTICLE

AU201154 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 May 83 p 2

[Letter from Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, to THE TIMES of London; date not given]

[Text] To the editor of THE TIMES:

Dear Sir,

In an interview which I gave to PAP on 9 March and which was printed in Polish papers, I said that THE TIMES editorial staff had altered the title and text of an article which I wrote and which had been commissioned by you. This article was carried by THE TIMES on 2 March 1983.

When I came back from vacation, I was surprised to find a letter on this matter from Mr Roger Boyes which had been sent to several editorial teams in Warsaw. In this letter, he denies that any significant alterations had been made to my article without my knowledge, and he says that my grievances toward THE TIMES expressed in my interview are wrong because the editors had only improved my article, without altering what it was saying.

I admit that the editors of a newspaper may give an article a different title than the one proposed by the author. I do not believe, however, that the title should clash with the purpose of the article, because if it does it will distort a reader's understanding of the entire article. THE TIMES editors gave my article the title "Please Give Poland a Chance." This title suggests that an official Polish Government representative believes that without the lifting of NATO sanctions against Poland, the country stands no chance at all and is appealing to the West. Because of the change in the title of the article, some West European papers have construed it as an "appeal for mercy from Poland," which is not what it was at all. The title I had offered was: "Poland Does Not Wish To Be a Volcano."

Of the several politically significant changes which had been made in the text, I will draw attention to one. I wrote that the introduction of martial law in Poland has -- and I quote -- "wrecked Reagan's dream of a Polish volcano erupting and of a Soviet intervention which would open up a conflict for him in Europe." THE TIMES editors edited this thought as follows: "Martial law has deprived Reagan of the hope of causing a Polish volcano to erupt which would cause a Soviet intervention and a wide European conflict."

I wrote that the U.S. President was dreaming of a Soviet intervention in Poland, and THE TIMES editors altered this meaning in such a way that it seemed that the Polish Government, whom I represent, was expecting a Soviet intervention in Poland. This is not true. Yet this alteration concerns an important political topic.

I believe that such changes to a text constitute professional dishonesty and a misuse of editorial powers. Therefore, I regard Mr Boyes' protests as unjustified, and I expect THE TIMES editors either to grant this letter in full or carry an explanation in another form according to your practice.

Yours faithfully,

Jerzy Urban

WARSAW ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN RATIONING SYSTEM

LD211743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] According to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, partially changed principles for the sale of rationed goods will apply in June.

As of 1 June, rationed sales of all fats -- that is butter, margarine, lard, and pork fat -- are suspended. In connection with this, the principle of surrender of butter coupons by persons utilizing mass catering will no longer be in force. Rationed sales of milk with 3.2 percent fat content are also suspended.

Coupons for the purchase of flour may be used instead for grain products, but not vice-versa.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services also announces that chickens may be sold for any coupons in the meat books, and large poultry -- for example, hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys -- without coupons. The sale of beef sausages and products will be carried out for any meat coupons in the ration books, including coupons for beef and veal on the bone.

It will still be possible to purchase sugar in exchange for meat. Futhermore, in June, the norm for choclate products is raised by 100 percent. In connection with International Children's Day, the sale of choclate products for the June coupons will begin 30 May.

We remind you that the May ration books are valid until the 31st of this month.

COURT SENTENCES 'SOLIDARITY' GROUP MEMBERS

LD201831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A trial of a nine-strong group of organizers and leaders of an illegal organization calling itself an interfactory workers' Solidarity committee, has ended before the Warsaw Military District Court. The accused were charged, among other things, with calling for and organizing strikes and street demonstrations in Warsaw, publishing and distributing illegal publications; calling for violation of public order; and using terror against those whom they considered to be political opponents.

The court found all the defendants guilty of committing the crimes. Sentences ranged from 3 and 1/2 years to 2 years' imprisonment. Two defendants received suspended sentences. The verdicts are subject to appeal.

'TERRORIST' GROUP MEMBERS SENTENCED IN KATOWICE

AU200913 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 May 83 p 8

[Text] PAP -- The members of the terrorist group who, with explosives, had destroyed the monument erected in Wodzislaw Slaski in honor of World War II participants were sentenced by the court of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw at its Katowice session. Czeslaw Lipka, leader of the group, was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in prison. The sentence can be appealed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AUCCTU CHAIRMAN SHALAYEV

Jaruzelski Receives Shalayev

LD202132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Today Wojciech Jaruzelski received Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] of the Soviet Union. During the meeting he reported on the current tasks of the Soviet Trade unions and also shared his impressions from the talks and meetings with representatives of trade unions at work enterprises in Warsaw, Katowice, and Krakow Voivodships. Views on the subject of the role of party members in trade union activity were exchanged. The need to broaden cooperation between the trade unionists of the two fraternal countries was pointed out.

Views Polish Trade Union

LD202227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The visit of Soviet trade unionists to Poland is drawing to a close. This working visit has been going on for a few days now. The delegation is led by AUCCTU chairman Shalayev. Following meetings with unionists from Nowa Huta, Katowice, and Ursus, members of the Soviet delegation today took part in a press conference attended by domestic and foreign journalists. The head of the Soviet delegation is at the microphone, describing his impressions from the meetings with Polish trade unionists:

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I would like to say that the new trade union organizations in Poland are coming into being in a difficult political situation. The meetings in which we have taken part over these past few days have produced a big and, one has to say, promising impression on us, as far as the new trade union movement is concerned. Members of the new unions commenced their work with a great deal of enthusiasm in order to convince work forces of the opportunities from more extensive action in the interests of working people and in order to do their work as best they can. It was very interesting for us to listen to trade union activists from the Czerwona Gwardia colliery. They told us about how they have recently begun to deal with problems connected with improving the conditions of work and life of the miners and also connected with the leisure time of the mining work forces. The trade union activists assured us that more and more people are joining the new unions, more and more workers and employees are joining in. There will be more and more of them when they have had the opportunity of seeing for themselves that the new unions really and fully concern themselves with the interests of the working people; that they are solving successfully the still numerous problems that the trade union movement has to face. As for us, we wish them further success in their work. [end recording]

Addresses Lenin Steelworks Aktiv

LD202114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The AUCCTU delegation visited the Lenin steelworks today. The Soviet guests, led by Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and AUCCTU chairman, arrived at the Lenin steelworks this morning. Accompanied by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, representatives of the management, and members of steelworks party organization and trade unions, they visited the steel converter department. The Soviet trade unionists were interested in the technological process of obtaining steel, and also in equipment and working conditions. Members of the delegation also took part in a meeting with the combine's union and party aktiv. In a speech during the meeting Stepan Shalayev said:

[Begin Shalayev recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I was deeply satisfied with the speeches by representatives of the management and trade unions. They spoke about the wish to maintain contacts with workers of Azostal enterprise. After my return home I will convey with joy your feelings and wishes. For my part I think that the creation of contacts between the friendly metallurgical combines of Azostal and the Lenin steelworks, between work forces, and also between other friendly enterprises of Poland and the Soviet Union will play a great role in further consolidating Polish-Soviet friendship. [end recording]

USSR RAILWAYS MINISTER ON GOODS TURNOVER

LD210016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] USSR Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev, who has been on a visit to Poland since 18 May, stated at a press conference today that during the first 4 months of the year, the planned goods turnover between Poland and the USSR was totally fulfilled. Measures agreed upon with the Polish ministry will make it possible to put the wide-gauge line from Wlodzimierz Wolynski to Hrubieszow to Huta Katowice to better use. As early as this year the line will carry 2 million metric tons of coal and 400,000 metric tons of metals.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNAL CREATED -- Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- PROBLEMS OF MARXISM-LENINISM, a quarterly journal, is to be published on the initiative of the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism. The first issue is to be released soon. The journal is edited by renowned scientists and Jerzy Wiatr is the editor-in-chief. This journal will also publish scientific criticism and will be able to contribute in the continuing struggle in Poland to determine the future and the face of socialism. It will contribute to the development of Polish science in such a way as will best serve this struggle, note the editiors of the journal. [excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION MAKE VISIT TO TURKEY

Officials at Send-Off

AU201123 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Upon departure Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ioan Totu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, and Gheorghe Stoica.

Courtesy Call on Evren

AU201844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- On May 20, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid a formal call on the president of Turkey, Kenan Evran, at the Cankaya (name as received) presidential palace. The interview between the two heads of state, which precedes their official talks, passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual esteem, under the sign of the friendly relations which were established and developed between the two peoples.

Wreath-Laying at Ataturk Monument

AU201846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 20/5/83 -- On Friday in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the Ataturk mausoleum as a sign of deep homage to the great statesman and founder of the Republic of Turkey. The ceremony was attended by the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his Turkish visit. Next, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, together with the officials accompanying them, saw round the Ataturk museum.

Beginning of Ceausescu-Evren Talks

AU201946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- Official talks started in Ankara on May 20 between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister; Ion M. Nicolae, deputy Prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; other officials. For Turkey by: Bulent Ulusu, prime minister; Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs; Mehmet Turgut, minister of industry and technology; Tahsin Onalp, minister of public works and ad-interim minister of communications.

The president of Turkey warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed his conviction that the summit dialogue would stimulate the development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Turkey, would strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked warmly for the invitation to visit Turkey, for the hospitality extended to him. In his turn, the Romanian head of state expressed the conviction that the exchange of opinions he will have with the Turkish head of state would contribute to the continuous strengthening of the links between Romania and Turkey, in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the two countries and peoples.

During the interview, the two heads of state reviewed the stage of the Romanian-Turkish relations and expressed their full satisfaction at the steadily ascending course of the Romanian-Turkish cooperation on most diverse planes. The special importance was highlighted of the Romanian-Turkish summit interviews and talks for the development and deepening of the political and economic as well as of other relations between Romania and Turkey. The determination was expressed, on this occasion, too, to stimulate still more the general development of the Romanian-Turkish relations, of the economic ones in particular, the collaboration and cooperation in production on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

The two heads of state examined new possibilities and domains apt to make the object of the collaboration between Romania and Turkey as well as the measures necessary for intensifying bilateral cooperation, account being taken of the multiple possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, the development of which is in full upsurge. The existing possibilities were highlighted for a steady increase of the economic exchanges between the two countries so as their volume should stand at 700 million dollars in the ensuing years. The joint wish was also expressed to give further impetus to the exchanges in the domain of science and technology, of education and staff training, of art and culture, of tourism and in other fields of mutual interest.

It was agreed upon that the relevant ministers of the two countries should work for finding specific modalities of carrying through the actions envisaged by the exchange of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren, ensuring, through appropriate agreements, the capitalization of the existing possibilities of expanding and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Turkey.

Next, an exchange of opinions started on current international questions.

In that framework, special attention was paid to questions related to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the development of collaboration in the Balkans and the settlement of the issues still extant in the area, the cessation of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, the removal of the danger of war, the promotion of peace and detente in Europe and the world over.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Official Dinner

AU201955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, gave an official dinner on Friday, May 20 at the Cankaya presidential palace in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, the two presidents proposed toasts.

Meetings With Ankara Diplomatic Corps

AU211319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Ankara (AGERPRES) 21/5/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu received on Saturday, on May 21, the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Turkey's capital city, and their wives. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had a glass of champagne with the heads of diplomatic missions and conversed cordially.

The ambassadors conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from the respective heads of state and reiterated their wish to expand and develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and their countries.

Romania's president thanked and asked the heads of diplomatic missions to convey his friendly salute and best wishes to the respective heads of states and governments as well as wishes of prosperity, happiness and peace to the respective peoples.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 21 May carries a report on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's meeting the foreign diplomatic corps in Ankara on 21 May, which is similar to the referent item but which also notes that "Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was also present at the ceremony."]

Further Talks With Evren

AU211558 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, were resumed today in Ankara. During their second round of talks the two sides continued the exchange of views on topical international issues and on strengthening cooperation between Romania and Turkey at the world level.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren expressed concern over the current tension in international relations and spoke out for firm steps and measures to halt the aggravation of international relations; to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente, and respect for the national independence of all peoples; to eliminate force and the threat of force; and to ensure observance of each nation's right to free and independent development.

The two sides stressed that one of the gravest problems facing contemporary mankind is the arms race, which is the root cause of tension in international ties and also leads to wastage of huge amounts of money, thus being a heavy burden for all peoples and continuously increasing the danger of war. In this respect the sides stressed that action should be taken to adopt interim agreements leading to a balanced reduction of the number of missiles on both sides and ensuring conditions for the adoption of new measures to further reduce these weapons, until their final elimination.

The two presidents paid particular attention to the situation in Europe, where the largest number of armaments and almost all nuclear weapons are concentrated, something which poses serious dangers to world security and peace and affects the economic, cultural, and other cooperation among European and all other peoples. They pointed out the need to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and destroy the existing ones, to adopt measures to halt the arms race, and to take concrete steps toward disarmament, primarily nuclear.

During the talks the sides stressed that strengthening cooperation, understanding, and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, overcoming all misunderstandings, resolving all problems through negotiations, and turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free area would be very important for improving the overall European climate. The two presidents reiterated the determination of their countries to actively contribute to developing bilateral and comprehensive cooperation among Balkan countries, on the basis of principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, full equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Both sides spoke out for an exclusively peaceful resolution of contentious problems between states and all states of conflict in various parts of the world. The complex world economic situation, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order were also among the main topics of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren. The two heads of state assessed that the current world economic crisis, the maintenance of underdevelopment in large parts of the globe and the continuous accentuation of gaps between the developed and developing countries are problems that should concern the entire international community owing to their very negative consequences.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren expressed the determination of Romania and Turkey to strengthen cooperation within the United Nations and at the world level in order to make a greater contribution to resolving the great problems facing manking and attaining the ideals of peace, progress, and the well-being of all peoples.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

Conclusion of Talks

AU221802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES 22/5/1983 -- The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren concluded on Sunday afternoon. The talks were attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister; Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry; other officials. For Turkey by: Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

On his own behalf as well as on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked for the hospitality extended to them during their stay in Turkey, both in the country's capital city, Ankara, and in Alanya and the other localities.

During the last round of talks President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren expressed their satisfaction at the dialogue conducted and at the results of the visit, assessing that the meeting was a highly significant contribution to the expansion and strengthening of the manysided relations between the two countries, to the consolidation of the traditional relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration between the Romanian and Turkish peoples, for their benefit, for the benefit of the cause of peace, security and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. It was assessed that the documents concluded on the occasion laid down the foundation of a new, superior stage in the development of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration and cooperation, both bilaterally and internationally. The two countries' determination was expressed to do their utmost to carry into effect the understandings covenanted.

President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that on his own behalf, on behalf of the Romanian people, the friendly Turkish people be conveyed best wishes of full success in the activity it carries on for socioeconomic development, for strengthening its national independence, for welfare and peace.

It was assessed by common agreement that the deepening of the manysided collaboration between Romania and Turkey was in the interest of the two countries and peoples, served the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Turkish Reportage

For Turkish coverage of the visit to Ankara and Antalya by President Nicolae Ceausescu and delegation, including reports talks held and banquet speeches, see the Turkey section of the 20 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTERNATIONAL BALKAN COLLOQUIUM HELD 19-20 MAY

First Day Events

AU191823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/5/1983 -- An international colloquium started in Bucharest on May 19 on "Manysided Balkan Cooperation and Its Prospects," attended by experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

In the address he made during this event Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, outlined the conception of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the development of Balkan cooperation, bilaterally and multilaterally, stressing the efforts Romania has made alongside the other countries in the region for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, confidence and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons, of military bases and foreign troops. Highlighting the importance Romania attaches to the development of bilateral relations and manysided cooperation among the Balkan countries, the speaker pointed out that such a collaboration met the interests of the Balkan countries and peoples, being an integral part of the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe initiated in Helsinki.

The significance was highlighted of the proposal advanced by Romania's president as regards of the convening of a summit meeting of the Balkan states as soon as possible, meeting which would go down as an important moment in the life of the continent, in the struggle for disarmament and peace in Europe and in the world.

Concluding Session

AU201840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- The international colloquium on manysided Balkan cooperation and its prospects, organized by the Association of International Law and International Relations (ADIRI), concluded in Bucharest on May 20. It was attended by experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The participants considered that Balkan security and cooperation was an integral part of the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe, initiated at the Helsinki conference, and highlighted that, in the efforts for peace, understanding, good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, the development of bilateral relations and of manysided cooperation was highly important.

Analysing the current stage of Balkan collaboration, the participants pointed to the need to take new actions apt to build up confidence and broaden the political dialogue between the countries in the region, to diversify -- at a governmental and non-governmental level -- the collaboration in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains. They also pointed out that the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighborliness and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons, was a major objective to be attained which calls for further efforts to be made by all countries.

In that context, a special place was held during the proceedings by President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding the organization of a Balkan summit, the preparation of which should start without delay.

DASCALESCU MEETS USSR COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU202020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1983 -- Aspects of the further development of cooperation in and specialization of production of mining equipment between Romania and the USSR, of bilateral technical-scientific collaboration in solving joint questions related to coal extraction and capitalization were discussed on May 20 when Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received B.F. Bratchenko, minister of coal industry of the USSR. During the talks, the guidelines were convenanted of the development of cooperation in and specialization of the manufacture of machinery for the coal industry between the two countries. The conviction was expressed that the expansion of bilateral relations was for the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the cause of socialism and communism, serving international collaboration and peace.

1983 COAL MINING 100,000 TONS OVER PLAN

AU200937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- 100,000 tons of coal have been turned out in excess of the plan since the beginning of the year in Romania. According to R. Stanciu, deputy minister of mining, this positive result has been achieved due to the application -- with all the mines -- of a complex programme of technical and organizational measures aiming at a better use of the existing technical base, work force and production time, the expansion of the overall piece-rate system, the greater utilization of the complex machinery as well as at a better organizational framework for work in mining. The personnel work in three shifts in the underground sites (eight hours each), five days a week in the mines with difficult conditions, and 46 hours a week in the other units.

The fact also deserves mention that special attention has been paid to developing the material base of the branch. Due to the investments planned for the year the productive capacities are to be improved by seven per cent in the pitcoal extracting mines and by 25 per cent in the lignite-extracting ones. Mines are to start exploiting also the bituminous shales.

In view of attaining an approximately 200,000 ton production daily action is taken for commissioning in due time the new pieces of equipment, as many as 20 bucket-wheel excavators, five dumpers, 38,700 tons of high-capacity conveyers and 17 powered support systems are to start operating in the country's coal fields.

SUNDIC VIEWS POSSIBLE REAGAN-ANDROPOV SUMMIT

LD211505 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 May 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Judging by everything, the statement by President Reagan that next year he might meet Yuriy Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will not change anything in present American-Soviet relations. Although it is undoubtedly very interested in the improvement of relations with Washington, Moscow is less convinced that this might happen while Ronald Reagan is in the White House.

George Kennan, well-known American diplomat and expert on relations between the two superpowers, also considers, for instance, that Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union resembles a march to an armed showdown. Of course, Kennan accuses the Kremlin as well as the White House of antagonism, mutual suspicion, and cynicism which is, he says, the basic reason for intolerance and bad interstate relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Let us recall that next year, 1984, will be the last year of Reagan's presidential mandate and it is hard to believe, considering that conditions for a Soviet-American summit meeting have not been created so far, that this might happen next year, provided of course, that nothing changes for the better in relations between the two superpowers. At the moment, one cannot imagine such a change regardless of the fact that, as Reagan says, contacts exist between the two countries at all levels and that during his mandate there was no danger of the two countries rushing into a nuclear conflict.

In Geneva, where another round of negotiations on Euromissiles started the other day, as well as in Vienna where talks have been resumed between the two blocs on the reduction of troops in central Europe, no progress has been made and, at least at present, no particularly important changes are in the offing in the attitude of the two superpowers and the two blocs. As is known, to date Reagan has made the summit meeting conditional on progress at the Geneva talks. Of course, it is a big question whether progress can be achieved in Geneva or in Vienna before the two great powers agree at a summit meeting to approach the problem of Euromissiles and disarmanet as a whole in a different way, so that these will not be, as emphasized by George Kennan in his appeal to the White House, negotiations on technical matters. However, it is not clear, although not for the first time, why President Reagan has, without any obvious motive, indicated the possibility of a meeting with Andropov next year. Was it because of election calculations or something else, to pacify the European allies, for instance? The question is especially interesting considering that hardly anyone believes that Reagan actually wants a meeting with Andropov or that Andropov reckons with this possibility. In any case, this uncertainty will not last long.

DOLANC LEAVES FOR TALKS IN BUDAPEST 22 MAY

LD221931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc left Belgrade for Budapest on Sunday at the invitation of the Hungarian Minister of Interior Affairs Istvan Horvath.

Horvath and Dolanc, it is said, will discuss expansion and promotion of cooperation between the two countries internal affairs organs.

MORE ON VISIT OF MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

Planinc Dinner Toast

LD120340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc hosted a formal dinner tonight in the Palace of the Federation of New Belgrade in honor of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed who is paying a 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Emphasizing the existence of friendly bilateral relations and cooperation which is developing more and more successfully, Milka Planinc said in her toast:

"In our mutual relations we have succeeded in a relatively short period of time to build mutual trust, understanding, and respect. This is of inestimable value in relations between countries and peoples. I am convinced that the further development of bilateral cooperation is firmly guaranteed by our joint orientation toward the policy of nonalignment.

"Although our bilateral cooperation has a short tradition, we have achieved important results, especially on the economic level. However, far greater opportunities exist here as a result of our mutual readiness to expand and increase trade and investment cooperation, to establish new and higher forms of cooperation between the two economies, to form industrial cooperation and joint investments, and so forth. Good conditions also exist for the further development of scientific, technical, cultural, information, and other forms of cooperation. As nonaligned and developing countries, given the present conditions of recession and unfavorable world economic trends, we are objectively guided toward increasing and expanding mutual economic relations.

"In this connection, it gives me pleasure to mention the first session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, which was held successfully last year. During this session the spheres of cooperation, industrial cooperation, and joint investments offering the best prospects were pointed out."

Continuing the toast, the Federal Executive Council president said:

"We are witnessing the frequent application of the policy of force, pressure, and intervention, an intensified arms race, failure to resolve existing crisis flashpoints and the appearance of new ones, as well as very exacerbated international economic problems. Such tendencies toward the further destabilization of international relations are a dangerous menace to international peace and security and bring mankind's very existence into question. In today's interconnected and interdependent world, international relations founded upon acquired positions of force and upon privileges and pressures are untenable. Broad and all-round democratization of international relations on the political, economic, and other levels represents the sole alternative which can ensure the peaceful and secure development of mankind.

"The existing world contradictions are reflected in the numerous crisis flashpoints and sensitive areas such as the Middle East, Southeast and Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, southern Africa, and Central America. Yugoslavia has always advocated that political solutions should be found for every crisis on the basis of the well-known principles from the appropriate resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. We share your particular concern at the continuation of the Kampuchean crisis in your immediate neighborhood."

"We value Malaysia's efforts to find a political solution to this crisis which would guarantee the independence, nonaligned status, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea."

"In the currently very unfavorable and dangerous international situation, the great role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement's policy as an independent factor in the struggle for peace and unhindered development in the world can be perceived even more clearly," Milka Planinc underlined, and went on:

"In order to achieve the noble goals of nonalignment, it is essential to constantly strengthen the movement's role, unity, and capacity for action. It is therefore vital that the nonaligned countries peacefully resolve their own mutual disputes inherited from the colonial period, and thereby reduce the scope for various forms of external pressures and interference.

"I would underline in particular the great importance that the Seventh Nonaligned Conference had for strengthening and affirming the policy of nonalignment in the world, and for the influence of the nonaligned countries in resolving the vital problems of mankind today. In New Delhi the universal nature of nonalignment was affirmed and its authentic principles, goals, and criteria were confirmed as the basis of action and the source of the movement's strength and growing role. The unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for the goals that are in the broadest interest of the entire international community were forcefully manifested. The realization of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit is therefore our greatest duty toward peace and cooperation.

"The forthcoming sixth UNCTAD session to be held in Belgrade next month will be a very favorable opportunity for an overall review of the international economic situation as well as of world trade and development. The present economic crisis and the increasing abyss between the developed and developing countries are the priority problems of the world community and a constant source of instability in international relations. We hope that at the Belgrade UNCTAD session measures will be adopted which will lead to world economic recovery and to structural changes in the international economy. We hope that agreement may be reached on negotiations between the developed and developing countries aimed at reforming international economic relations. The nonaligned and other developing countries may make a great contribution to the successful work and conclusion of the sixth UNCTAD session by constructive and united action on the basis of the platform of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and the recently concluded conference of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires. The developed countries are rightly called upon to show a greater understanding and genuine readiness to overcome the crisis and resolve the exacerbated problems of economic relations.

"Yugoslavia highly appraises Malaysia's independent position in nonaligned policy, as well as the great efforts you are exerting for your country's development. Malaysia's role and your personal commitment on the international level, particularly in the activities of the nonaligned countries, are followed with great attention and understanding. As friends, we rejoice in the very remarkable results achieved in your country's economic and social development. We are convinced that you will achieve the goals set for Malaysia's further accelerated development.

"Our talks have in full measure confirmed our common approach to the most important international issues and our mutual interest in and readiness for the further all-embracing development of bilateral relations. I am convinced that your visit will represent a significant contribution toward promoting and furthering all-round mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation."

Joint Communique

LD130333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 12 May 83

["Joint Yugoslav-Malaysian Communique (Full Text)" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- His Excellency Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, the prime minister of Malaysia, and his wife Datain Sri Dr Siti Hasmah, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 10 to 12 May at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, the prime minister of Malaysia, was received by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on which occasion talks were held on the further promotion of relations between the two countries and on major international issues.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, and his associates held exhaustive talks on all issues in Yugoslav-Malaysian cooperation as well as on the most important international problems.

The Malaysian prime minister visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers on Josip Broz Tito's grave. He also visited the Monument to the Unknown Hero on Avala, planted a tree of peace in Friendship Park, and toured the Energoprojekt Composite Organization of Associated Labor and became acquainted with Nikinci [permanent arms exhibition].

The following took part on the Yugoslav side in the talks between Milka Planinic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia: Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Redzaj Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Lazar Musicki, SFRY ambassador in Malaysia. On the Malaysian side: Adam Adib, minister of information; Zakaria bin Mohamed Ali, general secretary at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Ahmad Faiz Abdul Hamid, Malaysian ambassador in Yugoslavia.

In the course of the Yugoslav-Malaysian talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect, a broad number of questions of joint interest were discussed. The two sides discussed the present state and prospects of bilateral relations and cooperation and held a detailed exchange of views on crucial international issues: They also briefed each other on the economic and social development of their countries.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction over the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and Malaysia in the bilateral and international spheres.

Both sides expressed readiness to continue the efforts aimed at strengthening friendship and expanding cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

In discussing bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and Malaysia, the two sides agreed that it is both necessary and possible to further develop and expand bilateral relations in keeping with the joint interest of the two countries and based on the collective reliance on one's own forces. This will be at the same time a contribution to the promotion of relations among nonaligned and developing countries.

During the talks, particular attention was devoted to the promotion of economic relations, and it was noted that real untapped possibilities exist for the expansion of economic cooperation. Both sides expressed their readiness to intensify efforts invested in this direction.

Both sides agreed that balancing and expanding trade and accelerating the development of higher forms of economic cooperation are essential elements for long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation. They expressed satisfaction with the results of the session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade held in Belgrade in July 1982.

The need was stressed to find as quickly as possible areas in which to expand economic cooperation. This should be done by concluding barter deals, enlarging consignments of Malaysian products exported to Yugoslavia, and engaging in other forms of cooperation. The need was also stressed for greater cooperation in the sphere of industrial exchanges, joint investments, transfers of technology, and promotion of investment as well as for cooperation in energy, shipbuilding, agriculture, infrastructure, and the like. The two sides agreed to finalize the conclusion of the agreement avoiding double taxation.

The two sides stressed the need to further promote scientific-technical, educational, and cultural cooperation. They stressed the significance of developing cooperation in the information sphere and agreed on the need to invest joint efforts to expand the activities and cooperation of nonaligned countries in this sphere and their contribution to the establishment of a new international information and communications order.

In the course of the talks on international issues, the two sides expressed deep concern over the constant and dangerous worsening of the international situation which threatens world peace and security. Such a situation negatively affects the efforts of the nonaligned countries to preserve independence and sovereignty and effect speedier economic and social development. It was noted that such an unfavorable development of international relations has been brought about by the intensified rivalry between the great powers and blocs in an attempt to expand their spheres of influence in various parts of the world, by the unresolved crises and hotbeds of tension in the world and by the emergence of new ones, by the widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries, and, in particular, by the continued arms race and the growing use of force in international relations.

It was stressed in the talks that the present very exacerbated international situation demands intensified activity by nonaligned countries for the preservation of world peace and security and the strengthening of mutual cooperation and solidarity in keeping with the conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful Seventh Nonaligned Summit. It was stressed that in New Delhi the Nonaligned Movement had once again confirmed its lasting loyalty to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and reaffirmed its role of an independent nonbloc factor in international relations and its ability to act. The decisions of the seventh summit have created a firm base for fresh, more efficient efforts by the nonaligned countries aimed at halting the further worsening of the international situation. In connection with this, both sides expressed their desire to intensify cooperation between them in the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides voiced great concern over existing unresolved crises and the emergence of new crisis hotbeds in the world which could lead to a world conflict with catastrophic consequences. Crises in the Middle and Near East, in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea, in southern Africa and in Latin America and elsewhere call for urgent and immediate solutions on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of the nonaligned policy.

The two sides expressed great concern over the unresolved Middle East problem which continues to represent a serious danger for world peace and security. Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy was resolutely condemned. The conviction was expressed that a solution can not be achieved without Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and without recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. It was stressed that the proposal made by the Arab summit in Fes and the decision of the recent session of the Palestine National Council represent a significant contribution to the efforts to find a solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem.

The two sides backed the international conference of the United Nations on Palestine to be held in Paris. They believe that the Asian regional conference held recently in Kuala Lumpur as well as other similar regional conferences represent a concrete expression of solidarity and support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for their legitimate national rights.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the continuing Kampuchean crisis caused by foreign military intervention, which represents a serious danger to peace and security in Southeast Asia and a barrier to creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in the region. They came out firmly for the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops, for respect for Kampuchea's independence, nonaligned status, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the return to the Kampuchean people of the right to decide their own future in accordance with the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, the relevant UN resolutions, and the principles of the policy of nonalignment. The two sides again confirmed that the formation of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk represents a significant step in the direction of a complete political solution to the Kampuchean question.

Expressing their serious concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, with all its negative consequences, including ecological ones, the two sides called for its immediate cessation and the finding of a just solution by political means based on strict observance of the UN Charter.

They reaffirmed their firm support for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Malaysian side gave its assessment of the latest situation in Southeast Asia and the important efforts the ASEAN countries are making for the promotion of regional cooperation, including the proposal of creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The Yugoslav side expressed the conviction that the activities of ASEAN will contribute to the preservation of peace and stability and to the development of the countries of the region.

With regard to the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed support for the efforts directed towards the strengthening of security and cooperation on that continent. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE will be concluded in a constructive spirit and that it will yield positive results, and they considered that the progress achieved would represent a contribution to the relaxation of international tensions. Malaysia assessed the role of Yugoslavia and other nonaligned and neutral European countries in this process as constructive and important.

The two sides firmly advocated the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and its responsibility for preserving peace and security in the world and for developing equitable international political and economic relations.

In this connection they stressed the importance of implementing the UN resolution and the decision of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit broadening the role of the United Nations.

Looking at the international economic situation, the two sides reaffirmed their determination to make constant efforts together with other developed and developing countries towards establishing new and just international economic relations. They expressed their deep concern at the world economic situation today and emphasized that a way out of the present crisis can be found only through the greater involvement of all countries with the aim of stimulating development, primarily in the developing countries, and through the establishment of a new international economic order. They agreed that in conditions of constantly growing interdependence in the present-day world, it is essential that the whole international community invest maximum efforts to bring about the start of global negotiations and the creation of a new international economic order. The hope was expressed that the developed countries would show greater political readiness to resolve these questions. They called for an initiative to be taken on negotiations on a program of immediate measures in key areas of economic relations in the spirit of the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

The two sides expressed the hope that the coming sixth session of UNCTAD, which will take place in June 1983 in Belgrade, will open up the process of international agreement-making through positive decisions. This would lead to the revival of the world economy and the renewal of faith in negotiations between the developed and developing countries. They expressed their readiness to contribute to the successful work of the sixth UNCTAD session in accordance with the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

At the same time, the two sides again stressed the importance of broadening and intensifying cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries on the economic level so that they can use their own forces and potentials to overcome the serious situation which the majority of countries face.

Pointing to the intensity of the arms race, the two sides made a firm call for its cessation and the beginning of a process of real and fundamental disarmament which is of vital importance for peace and development. In accordance with the standpoints of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, they advocate negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and support the convening of a third special session of the UN General Assembly on disaramment.

The conviction was expressed that the Antarctic should be regarded as the heritage of mankind and that the exploitation of its potential riches should therefore be carried out for the benefit of all mankind. The two sides agreed that in the interests of mankind the Antarctic should always be used exclusively for peaceful ends, that it should not become a battlefield or subject of international disagreements and that it should be accessible to all nations. They also reaffirmed their support for the decision of the nonaligned summit to draw the attention of the UN General Assembly to the Antarctic question.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the talks and results achieved during the visit of Malysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed to Yugoslavia. The belief was expressed that this visit represents an important contribution to the development and promotion of friendly relations and mutually beneficial broad cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malaysia. The need for more frequent contacts between representatives of the two countries and closer cooperation in various international organizations was pointed out.

The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, thanked Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, for her hospitality and warm welcome and invited her to pay an official visit to Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

REPORT ON LCY-BA'TH PARTY TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD201817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Damascus, May 20 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, as well as Yugoslavia and Syria, extend their resolute support to the actions to bring the Israeli aggression to an end, establish peace and security in Lebanon and ensure the Lebanese people's independence and right to shape its own future. This was stressed during Yugoslav-Syrian Party talks in Damascus, at which the Yugoslav delegation was led by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Petar Matic and the Syrian side represented by National Command member Salih al-Hurmasi. The Yugoslav delegation stayed in Syria on May 17-19.

The two countries' parties hold that the complex and dangerous international situation calls for the broadest engagement of all progressive forces and all peace-loving countries in the struggle to achieve peace and security and to eliminate the hotbeds of crisis, disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. The two parties also urged the revival of tension-easing in international relations, an immediate end of the arms race, disarmament, and the launching of urgent measures, including global talks, with a view to resolving world economic difficulties and establishing a new international economic order.

The two sides stressed the significance of the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi for the realization of these goals.

Both sides strongly condemned the prolongation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and reiterated that a just and lasting peace can be achieved only through a comprehensive solution, such as would imply Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

AGRICULTURE SUBJECT OF CUBAN CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD2220101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- A study delegation of the Cuban CP, led by C. T. Martinez, a functionary at the Cuban CP Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation will stay in Yugoslavia within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban CP and will acquaint itself with the development of agriculture in Yugoslavia.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

LD201509 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- A study delegation (?of the) Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member G. Duarte, was received today Friday, in Belgrade, by Central Committee Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dragoslav Markovic.

In the ensuing talk Markovic informed his guests on LCY's place, role and activities in different spheres of the social-political and economic system, particularly in efforts towards achieving economic stabilization.

Markovic and Duarte stressed the need for further promoting relations between the LCY and the Portuguese Communist Party.

RIBICIC VISITS SLOVENE POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD202057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 May [TANJUG] -- In all areas of its domestic life and in the international arena, Yugoslavia in May 1983 is situated at an important crossroads. This was stated today by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking to those attending the Slovene League of Communist Central Committee Political School on the current sociopolitical and economic situation in our country and the world.

For almost a year, following the LCY congress, we have been trying to put into effect and to more clearly define the decisions adopted at the congress, at seven LCY Central Committee sessions, and more than 30 LCY Central Committee Presidium meetings. Mitja Ribicic said that we can conclude that the League of Communists is on the offensive everywhere. The seven Central Committee sessions can be viewed as one, because at all of them we replied to topical questions concerning our actuality. It is very important that at its third and fourth sessions the League of Communists replied to three important questions concerning the economic situation in the country. He warned of the full degree of severity of this situation and clearly indicated the objective causes of the economic depression in the country, both internal and external. He also defined ways out of this situation and the place and role of the League of Communists, other socialist forces, the state, and other factors in the realization of economic stabilization. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the internal economic situation is still serious and economic trends still unfavorable.

Mitja Ribicic emphasized that discipline should be reinforced in carrying out the measures of the agreed upon economic policies, for example, by limiting all forms of consumption. We are still faced with certain pressures on the federal budget. It would be a good thing, Mitja Ribicic went on to say, if the underdeveloped "club" in our country was reduced.

Speaking about the country's export efforts, he stressed that exports to the convertible currency area are increasing, but that the economy is sometimes undisciplined, with some exporters retaining foreign exchange abroad. According to Ribicic, this is one of the greatest problems.

Turning to the international situation, Mitja Ribicic stressed the importance of the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade, which will be an occasion for dialogue between the developed and underdeveloped worlds. A great deal in world economic relations depends on the success, or lack of success, of this meeting.

MAMULA MESSAGE MARKS 21 MAY AIR FORCE DAY

LD202111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, [no date as received] -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent sincere congratulations to members of the Air Force and the Antiaircraft Defense Force on the occasion of Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Force Day, 21 May.

This year's holiday, the message says, is marked by significant results in training and education, increased military preparedness and unity, and by the strong moral and political unity of all collectives. In building a strong Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense Force, you are preserving in the best possible way the traditions of the members of the Air Force in our national liberation war, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, gave their lives for the freedom and socialist prosperity of our homeland.

You are marking this year's holiday in conditions of a very complex military, political, and economic situation in the world, and when our society is making maximum efforts to carry out economic and overall social stabilization measures. This demands even greater efforts from you in consolidating your units and collectives, and strengthening the overall defense capabilities of our society. In your work you are consistently carrying through the ideas and continuing the work of Comrade Tito, who in all phases of the development of the Air Force and Antiaricraft Defense Force, made a great contribution to the modernization of your service and constantly urged you to new feats.

I also send congratulations to the members of our aviation industry, the Aviation Federation of Yugoslavia, and air carriers and airport organizations of our country.

MAMULA CONCLUDES TOUR OF ZAGREB DISTRICT

LD211334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Plitvice, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates concluded a tour of the units and institutions of the naval district and the Zagreb Army District, as well as of some municipalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Apart from the command of the naval district, Adm Mamula visited some units, institutions, and work organizations in the garrisons of Split, Divulje, Zadar, Benkovac, Knin, Gospic, and others.

Touring the garrisons, Adm Mamula emphasized that he is satisfied with the achieved level of combat readiness and moral-political unity of the Army collectives. He expressed pleasure that new training methods based on our own forces' experience are increasingly being introduced in the units. The training thus gains in quality and considerable material savings have also been achieved.

The talks with the leaderships of the community of municipalities of Split, Zadar, Benkovac, Knin, and Gracac were also attended by Dr Tode Curuvija, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Colonel General Ilija Radakovic and Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretaries for national defense; Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the naval district, and others.

In Gospic, talks were held with the leaders of the community of municipalities of Lika which were also attended by the federal secretary for national defense's associates, Dr Rukavina-Sain, president of the Croat Assembly; Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Executive Council; and Colonel General Zorko Canadi, commander of the Zagreb Army District. At the end of his visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Adm Mamula and his associates had talks with the leaders of the Plitvice national park.

During all these talks, Adm Mamula and his associates were acquainted with the current political and economic situation. They especially examined defense preparations and noted that they are constant and intensive and that considerable results have been achieved.

The cooperation between the commands, units, and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army and the sociopolitical communities and organizations in the implementation of tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection was assessed as favorable.

OFFICIAL NOTES STRENGTH OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD191252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG) -- The fundamental strength of the Yugoslav system of total national defence lies in its ability to deter aggression. Our basic strategic assignment, however, is to avoid war.

This was stated by Yugoslav Federal Under Secretary for National Defence Lieutenant General Asim Hodzic in an interview, broadcasted by Yugoslav television this Wednesday evening. Yugoslavia is always alert, and its system of total national defence was created to prevent anyone from profiting [from] any aggression against Yugoslavia whatsoever, stressed General Hodzic. Regardless of the qualitative development of the national defences around Yugoslavia, our position has never been better, he added.

At the same time, he noted the vast potentials of the system of total national defence, in particular the well-trained population as the basic support of this system, stressing in addition that there are no reasons for pessimism and concern within the Yugoslav Peoples' Army. The Armed Forces of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army must be adequately strengthened and developed, Hodzic stressed. He expressed the belief that Army's medium and long-term plans will be accomplished.

General Hodzic spoke also of the Army's efforts which contribute to the achievement of the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy.

Giving concrete examples the undersecretary for national defence pointed out that earnings from the Army's exports of military equipment and engineering services exceed 2.5 times foreign currency payments for the import of foreign armaments, which account for 20 per cent of the total Yugoslav Army armaments.

BORBA Commentary

AU181925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14/15 May 83 p 6

[Mijo Vlasic article: "How Strong Are We Today?"]

[Excerpts] Let us immediately say that a war in which our Armed Forces would participate to smash an aggression would be difficult, tenacious, and exhausting, and the battleground would be filled with the most modern combat and noncombat means.

As the experiences of the latest wars -- some of them still continuing -- show, an aggressor who undertakes an invasion against another country counts, first of all, on a quick incursion by the mechanized armored forces which are expected to achieve a deep penetration with the support of the air force and navy and set up a strategic base for subsequent actions in greater depth.

The aggressor who would attack us would make similar attempts.

Although there is no immediate war danger for our country because there is peace on our borders, it is a fact that, no matter which side we were attacked from, the aggression involved would be compelled to employ considerably larger forces than the forces which we have for our defense. And we have a strong and well-equipped Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense system which form a unified army of several million men.

Our Armed Forces are trained and armed in such a way that they can come to grips with any aggressor regardless of the numbers of tanks, planes, and naval ships thrown against us. We have a strong antiarmor defense which bars all those directions that provide a passage for tanks. This antiarmor defense comprises, among other things, antitank mines, manually operated mortars firing cumulative effect mines, recoilless guns firing cumulative effect shells, antiarmor artillery guns, self-propelled artillery, antiarmor rockets, helicopters armed with guided missiles for antiarmor struggle, to list only some of these weapons.

The units of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense are already presently deployed in such a way that they can very quickly reach the areas that are suitable for attack by airborne units, and therefore no aggressor can count on any serious success by his paratroopers or on landing his soldiers from transport planes.

Our fleet in the Adriatic has the most modern warships which are very maneuverable, fast, and equipped with powerful artillery, torpedo, and missile weapons, and are capable of worthily fulfilling all their war tasks in the "small" sea.

Our Air Force has at its disposal planes and helicopters produced by our factories and designed by our designers and masters.

In the last few years, some very complex weapons systems have been mastered: guided missile systems; fire direction systems; enormous successes have been achieved in mircoelectronic development and in the development of radar technology, computers, lasers, and optical electronics; and new types of steel, plastic materials, light alloys, and rocket fuels have been introduced.

As was reported at the recent session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, our science has enabled industry to satisfy 80 percent of the needs of our Armed Forces with its production.

We are not indulging in any self-praise even on such design successes -- which our experts have achieved -- as the laser rangefinder which we are now selling to those from whom we used to buy it at one time. We are not indulging in any self-praise even on the fact that the designers of our automatic rifle were the first in the world to incorporate in it a burst-firing stream corrector which reduces the effect of barrel recoil on firing precision.

We are not indulging in any self-praise on our weapons because our policy is based on the strength of peaceful cooperation with all countries in the world and not on the power of our weapons.

In Our Own Way

Our defense concept and doctrine are unique. This is precisely the factor which any possible aggressor should bear in mind before his aggressive march against us turns into a mere futile adventure.

What could an aggressor expect?

Only a crash and total annihilation.

No matter where he found himself, the aggressor would be constantly surrounded, would be constantly exposed to attacks, and would not know where the units of the Yugoslav People's Army would be waiting for him and attacking him, where any members of territorial defense units would be "striking" him, and where ambushes and traps would be set up for him without "military deployment."

The strength of our defense is in the high morale and awareness of every individual defender because defense has become a component part of the self-managing functions of the society and embraces more than 15,000 local communities and tens of thousands of organizations of associated labor.

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS AT SLAVONSKI BROD 21 MAY

LD211220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0510 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpts] Slavonski Brod, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, congratulated the veterans of the Sixth Slavonija Shock Corps of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia who today gathered at Slavonski Brod, as well as the people of the freedom-loving Slavonija and Baranja on the 40th jubilee of this corps. In the speech which he delivered on this occasion, Dragosavac recalled the enormous contribution made by Slavonija and Baranja to the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

Some individuals are launching various intrigues, often for reactionary motives, Dragosavac observed, in order to compromise our party, revolution, and its most meritorious fighters. They even try to show, by the well-known fascist-Stalinist method, that our revolution was allegedly led by various enemy spies and agents. Such people do not see or do not want to see the essence of our revolution -- its broad humanism. Even at that time, it did not simply settle accounts with people or allow itself to be taken in by hostile provocations.

It is pointed out, for instance, that the party leadership did not immediately take police action against Hebrang [Andrija Hebrang, postwar Croat minister of industry, arrested in 1948 for alleged sabotage of production and who died in prison in 1949] after the first police suspicion which, after all, was unknown to the leadership. As regards the political assessment of Hebrang, there are documents and correspondence by Tito and Kardelj during the war, and it was not changed even after Hebrang was relieved of his duties. This is an example of a revolutionary leadership to which police logic was alien, even though it was the logic of the Comintern. The leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia could not use the method of political liquidations because otherwise it would also have had to settle accounts with such shining personalities as Rade Koncar, Pavle Pap, and many other Communists who endured the worst enemy torture, behaved in a heroic manner, and remained an example of how to sacrifice oneself for the ideals of the revolution, and who were accused by the same source as enemy agents.

The leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia did not adopt the dangerous Stalinist attitude that it is better that 10 innocent people die rather than that one enemy penetrate their ranks. It is true that during the war our party also included leading individuals of Djilas' type who liked Stalin's motto, but they did great harm to the movement in the environments in which they worked.

The unshakable struggle for the implementation of our revolutionary policy has made our working people the subject in the socialist revolution, Dragosavac continued, and Yugoslavia the subject in world relations, especially in the international workers movement and the Nonaligned Movements.

Our progressive and revolutionary attitude is being increasingly affirmed on the basis of the achievements of the armed revolution, the results achieved in the building of the country, and in the development of social relations of socialist self-management.

In recent times, there have been individual members of the League of Communists who in various ways advocate and develop pluralist ideological and political interests. If this prevails, it would be dangerous for the unity of the League of Communists and for Socialist Yugoslavia. The starting points of ideological and political pluralism in the League of Communists lie in various alien material and ideological bases. It is also manifest in a seasoned opportunism which sees the problems of economic and social development mainly in others while ignoring them at home. This enables nationalism to penetrate society and the League of Communists. Communists and all working people must resolutely reject such convictions in order successfully to deal with various self-managing interests in our socialist society through the delegate system.

In assessing the international situation, Dragosavac went on, it is necessary to bear in mind that its deterioration is also due to the objective contradictions of development, above all, to historic, social, economic, political, and ideological divisions, and conflicts of interest in the struggle to preserve a monopoly on a national and international scale. The political and economic crisis in the world is also a reflection of the major structural changes which are occurring in the present-day world.

With all these problems and difficulties in the present-day world, which also often affect us, we must not forget that we are living in a period when socialism is increasingly becoming a world process. Many countries and peoples have liberated themselves by means of anticolonialist revolution, while the working class and the workers parties in the developed capitalist countries are increasingly influencing social trends. An enormous part of mankind is waging a struggle for equality, for sovereignty of countries and peoples, for peace, and against bloc organization and division into spheres of interest, against the arms race.

The struggle for liberation and equality of peoples is becoming increasingly important and linked with the struggle for socialism. The Nonaligned Movement's policy is being increasingly affirmed. This is our and the world's need and prospect.

Struggling for peace, while viewing realistically the world in which we live, we must intensify efforts to strengthen our national defense and social self-protection. In addition, we must more successfully oppose the credit-interest attack by capitalist, financial, and other circles in the world. Having these difficulties and pressures in mind, we must sharply oppose all those who think that because of the difficulties we can abandon or lag behind in the development of our sociopolitical system of socialist self-management. We are certain that only the development of self-management can enable us to defeat and overcome all difficulties which we have and which will appear in the future.

We should not spread illusions that the problems are easy and easily solved. At the same time, we should not spread dispondency about the possibility of a successful solution of problems. We also have material and working potentials which should be activated in order to overcome the difficulties of the present stage of our development.

We must overcome this phase in which many agitate for the stabilization of economic trends but who in fact do the opposite. This is reflected in the fact that investments and the import of equipment still exceed our possibilities although we say that they must be brought within realistic frameworks.

This is also reflected in the fact that we all emphasize that we must solve the problem of supplying the population with medicines and many other necessary consumer goods, while those who should do this remain deaf. It is clear that such behavior can no longer be tolerated.

As in the past, many speculations about and pretensions toward Yugoslavia will remain, both today and tomorrow, simple wishful thinking by hostile elements because, fighting for the ideals of our revolution, we shall remain capable of successfully opposing any attempt which threatens the integrity of our socialist Yugoslavia. We shall allow no one, either now or in the future, to interfere in the internal and foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. Equally, we have not and we shall not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. In this connection I will recall Tito's famous motto: "We do not want what does not belong to us and we shall not give what does belong to us!" This noble motto represents a permanent commitment of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

The poison of chauvinism and counterrevolutionary activity by anyone and anywhere in our country, and of whichever label, must be answered by our people with an efficacious antidote through the uncompromising struggle for further affirmation of all values of our revolution.

DETAILS OF 20 MAY CROATIAN LC CONFERENCE

Bilic Gives Introductory Report

LD202224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The first Croatian LC conference began in Zagreb today in which over 400 delegates and guests, including Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are taking part.

At this, the highest gathering of Croatian Communists between two congresses, the subject "The League of Communists Today" is being discussed and the entire work of the party organization in the present conditions of our social development critically assessed and reexamined. The conference will also assess the work of the Croatian LC Central Committee in the past year and adopt a program for its activity until May of next year.

The introductory report on "Creative, Ideological, and Action Training and the tasks of the LC Today" was submitted by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium.

In endorsing Jure Bilic's introductory report, the delegates spoke in an open debate, marked by critical overtones, about the experiences, problems, and weaknesses in the work of party organizations. The theses on the subject "The League of Communists Today," discussed by all LC basic organizations within the framework of the preparations for the first Croatian LC conference, have met with acclaim and approval and have been appraised as a good starting point for stronger LC action in eliminating weaknesses emerging in its work.

In the morning debate a warning was given about the behavior of individuals in LC ranks inflicting great damage to the LC's prestige and position. Often such people are in the "very thick," of the struggle for the development of self-management but are only paying lip service to it, while in practice they are the chief brakes to such development, Milivoj Ober said. Speaking on this subject he states that in some environments even entire groups are behaving in this way by usurping power and the decision-making process and creating, as he said, "their own informal opposition in the LC."

Basic LC organizations decide to settle accounts with these "powerful persons" much less often than with other opponents. The party must, however, dissociate itself both ideologically and politically from such individuals and groups and continually strengthen the Communists' moral and working image.

Reference was also made in the debate to the complex international political and economic situation, which also reflects on our socioeconomic development. Therefore, as Jaksa Petric said, the LC must take an even more responsible role in implementing our country's independent and nonaligned policy.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0956 GMT on 20 May in reporting the Croatian LC conference, says of Bilic's remarks that Bilic began by stressing that at the conference it is necessary to speak openly, critically, and courageously and with confidence in one's own abilities, discuss the situation, local problems and shortcomings, accept obligations, and step up responsibility.

[Such an analysis has to proceed from the ability to grasp present-day circumstances and the social conditions in which the League of Communists is active and comprehends the development trends which fundamentally determine the social position of the League of Communists, he said.]

Sukrija, Vrhovec, Others Speak

LD211910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb: [no date as received] -- The Croatian League of Communists conference continued its work this morning with discussion of the theme "The LC Today." At the start of the 2d day of the conference more than 30 delegates and guests asked to take part in the discussion, the same number as spoke yesterday. This confirms opinions that this theme has aroused great interest in the organization of the Croatian League of Communists, and that following public debates in all basic organizations, delegates are well-prepared to speak critically on all questions of the ideopolitical and action capabilities of the League of Communists in resolving socioeconomic problems.

The first speakers stressed the need for the League of Communists to embark on action in a more organized and sensible manner and to preserve and increase the reputation and trust the League of Communists enjoys among working people.

Karijan Kalanj pointed out that details of membership trends in the League of Communists show that in some environments the League of Communists is becoming more a vanguard of the administration than of the working class. He considers this a serious warning to the League of Communists with regard to its working class foundation. He also warned of the need for greater unity of action of League of Communists' organs and members; if this is not achieved it could result in inactivity and opportunism in the organization.

Ivo Gregorovic added to this that 16 basic League of Communists organizations were justifiably disbanded a few days ago because they were not acting in accordance with the League of Communists Statute, nor were they implementing their action programs.

Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed that the course of the discussion so far has shown that the conference is being held at the right time and on the right theme.

The fact that the entire League of Communists in this republic is discussing theses and putting forward suggestions and critical assessments, is the best indication of the readiness of the whole organization to concern itself with the essential problems of society.

Discussion at the conference shows a high level of consciousness and the readiness of the League of Communists to openly face up to problems and to fight for the decisive role of the League of Communists member in his place of work and residence, Ali Sukrija said. Unity of judgement, decisiveness, and determination to openly enter the struggle for the role of the subjective factor will certainly give impetus to the organized and well thought-out struggle the League of Communists is waging today.

After pointing out that the LCY now has over 2.2 million members and that it must grow into a force of an organized vanguard in resolving problems, Sukrija went on to speak about trends in the social structure of membership. He recalled that it is not something new for us to be dissatisfied with the representation of workers or direct producers in the League of Communists, and that we must approach this question from a class point of view; basic organizations and municipal committees must constantly have it on their agendas. Workers criticize more openly and seek changes, but they are also more ready to realize tasks, and they confirm this in their attitude toward the stabilization that we are implementing.

Ali Sukrija spoke more extensively about the League of Communists member and his responsibilities, saying that Communists cannot have any special rights or privileges. He called for measures other than criticism — of which there is enough -- to be taken against League of Communists members whose behavior damages the reputation of the whole organization. It cannot be said, however, that there is some kind of moral crisis in the League of Communists, as our enemies impute, Ali Sukrija emphasized.

Talking about responsibility, he stressed that it is increasingly being undertaken and ensured in every job in the League of Communists basic organizations and basic organizations of associated labor, and in the League of Communists leadership. He advocated the clear and decisive systematic implementation of Comrade Tito's initiatives on collective work and responsibility. According to Ivica Segota, the key problem of the League of Communists today, which is coming more clearly to the fore, is it method of activity. Much is said about what should be done, but little about the way in which it should be done. Segota supported the proposal on initiating a thorough and expert debate on the methods of work of the League of Communists today, from which lessons should be learned on more effective activity. That the method of work really is the key problem of the League of Communists is borne out by the fact that of the 47 speakers in the debate so far at the conference, 30 have drawn attention to this problem.

Speaking at the end of the debate, in which more than 40 delegates and guests in all took part, Josip Vrhovec, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, said that the difficulties of the economic situation and their social consequences, as the debate had shown, are occupying a central place in the tasks of the League of Communists. We must find a way out of this situation, Vrhovec emphasized, by relying as much as possible on our own forces. External credits can be of assistance to us in this, but they are not in themselves the solution to the difficulties. We have no other alternatives, and if we do not carry out the tasks facing us, this could objectively cast doubt not only on our further development, but on the independence and autonomy of our country.

Vrhovec went on to emphasize that the conference is a working agreement; how we transform it into action in practice is very important.

The struggle for stabilization is very closely connected with the struggle for the strengthening of self-management and associated labor, which means continuing along Tito's path, Vrhovec said.

A constituent part of this struggle is the struggle for national equality, and against various antisocialist forces, and all forms of nationalism and chauvinism -- the most dangerous enemy.

He also cited as a current task, to which the conference had drawn attention, the need to keep the problems of young people, and particularly unemployment, constantly at the center of attention of the League of Communists. He also drew attention to the responsibility for consistently carrying out action on the realization of social rights and the strengthening of legality in society, and against all forms of anomaly and usurpation. This conference, Vrhovec concluded, confirms that the League of Communists has the ability, strength, and will to carry out its duty and tasks successfully.

The conference concluded its work by approving the coming year's orientational work program of the Central Committee, its Presidium, and working bodies.

LCY Central Committee Member Elected

LD220030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The Croatian League of Communists Central Committee met today during the recess of the conference to elect the LCY Central Committee member. At the proposal of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and after broad consultations with municipal committees and conferences of communities of municipalities, Ivo Karamarko from Zadar was elected member of the LCY Central Committee.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN COST OF LIVING -- Belgrade 21 May (TANJUG) -- According to the latest figures published by the Republican Statistics Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the cost of living in the republic increased by 4.2 percent in April compared to March. In the first 4 months of 1983, the cost of living in Serbia went up by 32.9 percent compared with the first quarter of last year. Increases in the cost of food amounting to over 39 percent are at the top of the list. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 21 May 83 LD]